

TABLE SHOWING DISPOSITION OF ALL SECTIONS OF
FORMER TITLE 40—Continued

<i>Title 40 Former Sections</i>	<i>Title 40 New Sections</i>
T. 40 App. § 403	14102
T. 40 App. § 404	Rep.
T. 40 App. § 405	14704

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2003 AMENDMENT BY PUB. L.
108-178

Pub. L. 108-178, enacting and amending notes set out below, effective Aug. 21, 2002, see section 5 of Pub. L. 108-178, set out as an Effective Date of 2003 Amendment note under section 5334 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

ENACTING CLAUSE

Pub. L. 107-217, §1, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1062, provided in part that: “Certain general and permanent laws of the United States, related to public buildings, property, and works, are revised, codified, and enacted as title 40, United States Code, ‘Public Buildings, Property, and Works’”.

LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE AND CONSTRUCTION

Pub. L. 108-178, §1, Dec. 15, 2003, 117 Stat. 2637, provided that:

“(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act [see Tables for classification] is to improve the United States Code by making necessary technical changes.

“(b) NO SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE.—This Act makes no substantive change in existing law and may not be construed as making a substantive change in existing law.

“(c) SEVERABILITY.—If a provision enacted by this Act is held invalid, all valid provisions that are severable from the invalid provision remain in effect. If a provision enacted by this Act is held invalid in any of its applications, the provision remains valid for all valid applications that are severable from any of the invalid applications.”

Pub. L. 107-217, §5, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1303, provided that:

“(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change the general and permanent laws of the United States related to public buildings, property, and works, in order to remove ambiguities, contradictions, and other imperfections and to repeal obsolete, superfluous, and superseded provisions.

“(b) NO SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—This Act makes no substantive change in existing law and may not be construed as making a substantive change in existing law.

“(2) DEEMED DATE OF ENACTMENT FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.—For purposes of determining whether one provision of law supersedes another based on enactment later in time, and otherwise to ensure that this Act makes no substantive change in existing law, the date of enactment of a provision restated in section 1 or 2 of this Act is deemed to remain unchanged, continuing to be the date of enactment of the underlying provision of public law that is being restated.

“(3) INCONSISTENT LAWS ENACTED AFTER MARCH 31, 2002.—This Act restates certain laws enacted before April 1, 2002. Any law enacted after March 31, 2002, that is inconsistent with this Act, including any law purporting to amend or repeal a provision that is repealed by this Act, supersedes this Act to the extent of the inconsistency.

“(c) REFERENCES.—A reference to a law replaced by section 1 or 2 of this Act, including a reference in a regulation, order, or other law, is deemed to refer to the corresponding provision enacted by this Act.

“(d) CONTINUING EFFECT.—An order, rule, or regulation in effect under a law replaced by section 1 or 2 of this Act continues in effect under the corresponding provision enacted by this Act until repealed, amended, or superseded.

“(e) ACTIONS AND OFFENSES UNDER PRIOR LAW.—An action taken or an offense committed under a law replaced by section 1 or 2 of this Act is deemed to have been taken or committed under the corresponding provision enacted by this Act.

“(f) INFERENCES.—An inference of a legislative construction is not to be drawn by reason of the location in the United States Code of a provision enacted by this Act or by reason of a caption or catch line of the provision.

“(g) SEVERABILITY.—If a provision enacted by this Act is held invalid, all valid provisions that are severable from the invalid provision remain in effect. If a provision enacted by this Act is held invalid in any of its applications, the provision remains valid for all valid applications that are severable from any of the invalid applications.”

REPEALS

Pub. L. 108-178, §2(b), Dec. 15, 2003, 117 Stat. 2640, provided that: “Section 6(b) of Public Law 107-217 (116 Stat. 1304) [see below] is repealed insofar as it relates to the provisions listed below, and the provisions listed below are revived to read as if section 6(b) had not been enacted:

“(1) Section 1(a) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (ch. 288, 63 Stat. 377) [41 U.S.C. 251 note].

“(2) Section 509(b) of the Department of Education Organization Act (Public Law 96-88, 93 Stat. 695) [20 U.S.C. 3508(b)].

“(3) Public Law 101-427 (104 Stat. 927) [23 U.S.C. 101 note].

“(4) Section 7306 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 108 Stat. 3384).”

Pub. L. 107-217, §6(a), Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1304, provided that: “The repeal of a law by this Act may not be construed as a legislative inference that the provision was or was not in effect before its repeal.”

Pub. L. 107-217, §6(b), Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1304, as amended by Pub. L. 108-178, §2, Dec. 15, 2003, 117 Stat. 2637, repealed specified laws, except for rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were begun before Aug. 21, 2002.

SUBTITLE I—FEDERAL PROPERTY
AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

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CHAPTER 1¹—GENERAL

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SUBCHAPTER I—PURPOSE AND DEFINITIONS

§ 101. Purpose

The purpose of this subtitle is to provide the Federal Government with an economical and efficient system for the following activities:

- (1) Procuring and supplying property and nonpersonal services, and performing related functions including contracting, inspection, storage, issue, setting specifications, identification and classification, transportation and traffic management, establishment of pools or systems for transportation of Government personnel and property by motor vehicle within specific areas, management of public utility services, repairing and converting, establishment of inventory levels, establishment of forms and procedures, and representation before federal and state regulatory bodies.
- (2) Using available property.
- (3) Disposing of surplus property.
- (4) Records management.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1063.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
101	40:471.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, § 2, 63 Stat. 378; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, § 1, 68 Stat. 1126.

SHORT TITLE OF 2008 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 110–371, § 1, Oct. 8, 2008, 122 Stat. 4037, provided that: “This Act [enacting section 14508 of this title and amending sections 14102, 14321, 14502 to 14507, 14526, 14703, and 14704 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Appalachian Regional Development Act Amendments of 2008’.”

Pub. L. 110–248, § 1, June 26, 2008, 122 Stat. 2316, provided that: “This Act [amending section 502 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Local Preparedness Acquisition Act’.”

SHORT TITLE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 109–396, § 1, Dec. 15, 2006, 120 Stat. 2711, provided that: “This Act [enacting provisions set out as notes under sections 524 and 5102 of this title, provisions listed in a table of Commemorative Works set out under section 8903 of this title, and provisions set out as a note under section 225b of Title 24, Hospitals and Asylums] may be cited as the ‘Federal and District of Columbia Government Real Property Act of 2006’.”

Pub. L. 109–313, § 1, Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1734, provided that: “This Act [amending sections 303, 321, 549, 573, 604, and 605 of this title, section 5316 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, section 2669 of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse, and section 433 of Title 41, Public Contracts, repealing section 322 of this title, enacting provisions set out as notes under sections 303 and 321 of this title and section 5316 of Title 5, and amending provisions set out as notes under section 2302 of Title 10, Armed Forces, and section 2107 of Title 44, Public Printing and Documents] may be cited as the ‘General Services Administration Modernization Act’.”

SHORT TITLE OF 2003 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 108–126, title II, § 201, Nov. 17, 2003, 117 Stat. 1349, provided that: “This title [amending sections 8901 to 8906 and 8908 of this title and enacting provisions set out as notes under section 8901 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Commemorative Works Clarification and Revision Act of 2003’.”

§ 102. Definitions

The following definitions apply in chapters 1 through 7 of this title and in title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.):

(1) CARE AND HANDLING.—The term “care and handling” includes—

(A) completing, repairing, converting, rehabilitating, operating, preserving, protecting, insuring, packing, storing, handling, conserving, and transporting excess and surplus property; and

(B) rendering innocuous, or destroying, property that is dangerous to public health or safety.

(2) CONTRACTOR INVENTORY.—The term “contractor inventory” means—

(A) property, in excess of amounts needed to complete full performance, that is acquired by and in possession of a contractor or subcontractor under a contract pursuant to which title is vested in the Federal Government; and

(B) property that the Government is obligated or has the option to take over, under any type of contract, as a result of changes in specifications or plans under the contract, or as a result of termination of the contract (or a subcontract), prior to completion of the work, for the convenience or at the option of the Government.

(3) EXCESS PROPERTY.—The term “excess property” means property under the control of a federal agency that the head of the agency determines is not required to meet the agency’s needs or responsibilities.

(4) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “executive agency” means—

(A) an executive department or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government; and

(B) a wholly owned Government corporation.

(5) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term “federal agency” means an executive agency or an establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government (except the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol, and any activities under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol).

(6) FOREIGN EXCESS PROPERTY.—The term “foreign excess property” means excess property that is not located in the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau, and the Virgin Islands.

(7) MOTOR VEHICLE.—The term “motor vehicle” means any vehicle, self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power, designed and operated principally for highway transportation of property or passengers, excluding—

(A) a vehicle designed or used for military field training, combat, or tactical purposes, or used principally within the confines of a regularly established military post, camp, or depot; and

(B) a vehicle regularly used by an agency to perform investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties, if the head of the agency determines that exclusive control of the vehicle is essential for effective performance of duties.

(8) **NONPERSONAL SERVICES.**—The term “non-personal services” means contractual services designated by the Administrator of General Services, other than personal and professional services.

(9) **PROPERTY.**—The term “property” means any interest in property except—

- (A)(i) the public domain;
- (ii) land reserved or dedicated for national forest or national park purposes;
- (iii) minerals in land or portions of land withdrawn or reserved from the public domain which the Secretary of the Interior determines are suitable for disposition under the public land mining and mineral leasing laws; and
- (iv) land withdrawn or reserved from the public domain except land or portions of land so withdrawn or reserved which the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Administrator, determines are not suitable for return to the public domain for disposition under the general public land laws because the lands are substantially changed in character by improvements or otherwise;
- (B) naval vessels that are battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, or submarines; and
- (C) records of the Government.

(10) **SURPLUS PROPERTY.**—The term “surplus property” means excess property that the Administrator determines is not required to meet the needs or responsibilities of all federal agencies.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1063.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
102	40:472.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, § 3, 63 Stat. 378; Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §§ 7(a), 8(a), 64 Stat. 590, 591; July 12, 1952, ch. 703, § 1(a), (b), 66 Stat. 593; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, § 4(c), 68 Stat. 1129; Aug. 12, 1955, ch. 874, § 2, 69 Stat. 722; Pub. L. 85–337, § 5, Feb. 28, 1958, 72 Stat. 29; Pub. L. 86–70, § 30(a), June 25, 1959, 73 Stat. 148; Pub. L. 86–624, § 27(a), July 12, 1960, 74 Stat. 418; Pub. L. 93–594, Jan. 2, 1975, 88 Stat. 1926.

In this section, the words “and in title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” are added to provide an accurate literal translation of the words “this Act”, meaning the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. See the revision note under section 111 of this title. The definition of “Administrator” is omitted as unnecessary. The text of 40:472(i) is omitted as unnecessary because of the definition of “person” in 1:1.

In clause (6), the words “the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau” are substituted for “the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands” because of the termination of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. See 48:1681 note prec.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, referred to in text, is act June 30, 1949, ch. 288, 63 Stat. 377, as amended. Title III of the Act is classified generally to subchapter IV (§ 251 et seq.) of chapter 4 of Title 41, Public Contracts. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

The public land mining and mineral leasing laws, referred to in par. (9)(A)(iii), are classified generally to Title 30, Mineral Lands and Mining.

The public land laws, referred to in par. (9)(A)(iv), are classified generally to Title 43, Public Lands.

SUBCHAPTER II—SCOPE

§ 111. Application to Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949

In the following provisions, the words “this subtitle” are deemed to refer also to title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.):

- (1) Section 101 of this title.
- (2) Section 112(a) of this title.
- (3) Section 113 of this title.
- (4) Section 121(a) of this title.
- (5) Section 121(c)(1) of this title.
- (6) Section 121(c)(2) of this title.
- (7) Section 121(d)(1) and (2) of this title.
- (8) Section 121(e)(1) of this title.
- (9) Section 121(f) of this title.
- (10) Section 121(g) of this title.
- (11) Section 122(a) of this title.
- (12) Section 123(a) of this title.
- (13) Section 123(c) of this title.
- (14) Section 124 of this title.
- (15) Section 126 of this title.
- (16) Section 311(c) of this title.
- (17) Section 313(a) of this title.
- (18) Section 528 of this title.
- (19) Section 541 of this title.
- (20) Section 549(e)(3)(H)(i)(II) of this title.
- (21) Section 557 of this title.
- (22) Section 558(a) of this title.
- (23) Section 559(f) of this title.
- (24) Section 571(b) of this title.
- (25) Section 572(a)(2)(A) of this title.
- (26) Section 572(b)(4) of this title.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1065.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
111	(no source).	

This section is added to provide an accurate literal translation of the words “this Act”, meaning the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. In the positive law codification of title 40, most of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is restated as subtitle I of title 40. However, title III of the Act, which is outside the scope of the positive law codification, remains classified to the United States Code as 41 U.S.C. 251 et seq. Where the words “this Act” are restated, substituting the words “this subtitle” does not yield an accurate literal translation because “this subtitle” does not include title III of the Act. This section does not subject any provision of law

to title III of the Act if that provision was not subject to title III prior to the positive law codification of title 40.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, referred to in text, is act June 30, 1949, ch. 288, 63 Stat. 377, as amended. Title III of the Act is classified generally to subchapter IV (§251 et seq.) of chapter 4 of Title 41, Public Contracts. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

§ 112. Applicability of certain policies, procedures, and directives in effect on July 1, 1949

(a) IN GENERAL.—A policy, procedure, or directive described in subsection (b) remains in effect until superseded or amended under this subtitle or other appropriate authority.

(b) DESCRIPTION.—A policy, procedure, or directive referred to in subsection (a) is one that was in effect on July 1, 1949, and that was prescribed by—

(1) the Director of the Bureau of Federal Supply or the Secretary of the Treasury and that related to a function transferred to or vested in the Administrator of General Services on June 30, 1949, by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949;

(2) an officer of the Federal Government under authority of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (ch. 479, 58 Stat. 765) or other authority related to surplus property or foreign excess property;

(3) the Federal Works Administrator or the head of a constituent agency of the Federal Works Agency; or

(4) the Archivist of the United States or another officer or body whose functions were transferred on June 30, 1949, by title I of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1065.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
112	40:473.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title VI, §601, formerly title V, §501, 63 Stat. 399; renumbered Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §6(a), (b), 64 Stat. 583.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, referred to in subsec. (b)(1), (4), is act June 30, 1949, ch. 288, 63 Stat. 377, as amended. Except for title III of the Act, which is classified generally to subchapter IV (§251 et seq.) of chapter 4 of Title 41, Public Contracts, the Act was repealed and reenacted by Pub. L. 107–217, §§1, 6(b), Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1062, 1304, as chapters 1 to 11 of this title. Provisions of former title I of the Act now appear in chapter 3 of this title relating to organization of General Services Administration.

The Surplus Property Act of 1944, referred to in subsec. (b)(2), is act Oct. 3, 1944, ch. 479, 58 Stat. 765, as amended, which was classified principally to sections 1611 to 1646 of Title 50, Appendix, War and National Defense, and was repealed effective July 1, 1949, with the exception of sections 1622, 1631, 1637, and 1641 of Title 50, Appendix, by act June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title VI, §602(a)(1), 63 Stat. 399, renumbered Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §6(a), (b), 64 Stat. 583. Sections 1622 and 1641 were partially repealed by the 1949 act, and section 1622 is set

out in part in Title 50, Appendix. Section 1622(g) was repealed and reenacted as sections 47151 to 47153 of Title 49, Transportation, by Pub. L. 103–272, §§1(e), 7(b), July 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 1278–1280, 1379. Section 1631 was repealed by act June 7, 1939, ch. 190, §6(e), as added by act July 23, 1946, ch. 590, 60 Stat. 599, and is covered by sections 98 et seq. of Title 50. Section 1637 was repealed by act June 25, 1948, ch. 645, §21, 62 Stat. 862, eff. Sept. 1, 1948, and is covered by section 3287 of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure. Provisions of section 1641 not repealed by the 1949 act were repealed by Pub. L. 87–256, §111(a)(1), Sept. 21, 1961, 75 Stat. 538, and are covered by chapter 33 (§2451 et seq.) of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse. The provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 originally repealed by the 1949 act are covered by provisions of the 1949 act which were classified to chapter 10 (§471 et seq.) of former Title 40, Public Buildings, Property, and Works, and which were repealed and reenacted by Pub. L. 107–217, §§1, 6(b), Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1062, 1304, as chapters 1 to 11 of this title.

§ 113. Limitations

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the authority conferred by this subtitle is in addition to any other authority conferred by law and is not subject to any inconsistent provision of law.

(b) LIMITATION REGARDING THE OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY ACT.—The authority conferred by this subtitle is subject to the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.).

(c) LIMITATION REGARDING CERTAIN GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES.—Sections 121(b) and 506(c) of this title do not apply to a Government corporation or agency that is subject to chapter 91 of title 31.

(d) LIMITATION REGARDING CONGRESS.—This subtitle does not apply to the Senate or the House of Representatives (including the Architect of the Capitol and any building, activity, or function under the direction of the Architect). However, services and facilities authorized by this subtitle shall, as far as practicable, be made available to the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol on their request. If payment would be required for providing a similar service or facility to an executive agency, payment shall be made by the recipient, on presentation of proper vouchers, in advance or by reimbursement (as may be agreed upon by the Administrator of General Services and the officer or body making the request). The payment may be credited to the applicable appropriation of the executive agency receiving the payment.

(e) OTHER LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this subtitle impairs or affects the authority of—

(1) the President under the Philippine Property Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.);

(2) an executive agency, with respect to any program conducted for purposes of resale, price support, grants to farmers, stabilization, transfer to foreign governments, or foreign aid, relief, or rehabilitation, but the agency carrying out the program shall, to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with the purposes of the program and the effective, efficient conduct of agency business, coordinate its operations with the requirements of this subtitle and with policies and regulations prescribed under this subtitle;

(3) an executive agency named in chapter 137 of title 10, and the head of the agency, with respect to the administration of that chapter;

(4) the Secretary of Defense with respect to property required for or located in occupied territories;

(5) the Secretary of Defense with respect to the administration of section 2535 of title 10;

(6) the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force with respect to the administration of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.);

(7) the Secretary of State under the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292 et seq.);

(8) the Secretary of Agriculture under—

(A) the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.);

(B) the Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946 (ch. 964, 60 Stat. 1062);

(C) section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), with respect to the exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural products;

(D) section 201 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1291); or

(E) section 203(j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1622(j));

(9) an official or entity under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.), with respect to the acquisition or disposal of property;

(10) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (or an officer of the Corporation) with respect to the disposal of—

(A) residential property; or

(B) other property—

(i) acquired or held as part of, or in connection with, residential property; or

(ii) held in connection with the insurance of mortgages, loans, or savings association accounts under the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1811 et seq.), or any other law;

(11) the Tennessee Valley Authority with respect to nonpersonal services, with respect to section 501(c) of this title, and with respect to property acquired in connection with a program of processing, manufacture, production, or force account construction, but the Authority shall, to the maximum extent it considers practicable, consistent with the purposes of its program and the effective, efficient conduct of its business, coordinate its operations with the requirements of this subtitle and with policies and regulations prescribed under this subtitle;

(12) the Secretary of Energy with respect to atomic energy;

(13) the Secretary of Transportation or the Secretary of Commerce with respect to the disposal of airport property and airway property (as those terms are defined in section 47301 of title 49) for use as such property;

(14) the United States Postal Service;

(15) the Maritime Administration with respect to the acquisition, procurement, operation, maintenance, preservation, sale, lease,

charter, construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning (including outfitting and equipping incidental to construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning) of a merchant vessel or shipyard, ship site, terminal, pier, dock, warehouse, or other installation necessary or appropriate for carrying out a program of the Administration authorized by law or non-administrative activities incidental to a program of the Administration authorized by law, but the Administration shall, to the maximum extent it considers practicable, consistent with the purposes of its programs and the effective, efficient conduct of its activities, coordinate its operations with the requirements of this subtitle and with policies and regulations prescribed under this subtitle;

(16) the Central Intelligence Agency;

(17) the Joint Committee on Printing, under title 44 or any other law;

(18) the Secretary of the Interior with respect to procurement for program operations under the Bonneville Project Act of 1937 (16 U.S.C. 832 et seq.);

(19) the Secretary of State with respect to the furnishing of facilities in foreign countries and reception centers within the United States; or

(20) the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1066; Pub. L. 108-458, title I, § 1080, Dec. 17, 2004, 118 Stat. 3696.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
113(a)	40:474(c) (words before 1st comma).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title VI, § 602(c)-(e), formerly § 502(c)-(e), 63 Stat. 401; renumbered § 602(c)-(e), Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 6(a), (b), 64 Stat. 583; Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §§ 7(e), (f), 8(c), 64 Stat. 590, 591; Pub. L. 85-726, title XIV, § 1406, Aug. 23, 1958, 72 Stat. 808; Pub. L. 87-456, title III, § 303(b), May 24, 1962, 76 Stat. 78; Pub. L. 89-343, § 6, Nov. 8, 1965, 79 Stat. 1303; Pub. L. 90-19, § 7, May 25, 1967, 81 Stat. 22; Pub. L. 91-375, § 6(m)(2), Aug. 12, 1970, 84 Stat. 782; Pub. L. 93-400, § 15(4), Aug. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 800; Pub. L. 96-60, title II, § 203(c), Aug. 15, 1979, 93 Stat. 399; Pub. L. 96-83, § 10(b), Oct. 10, 1979, 93 Stat. 652; Pub. L. 97-31, § 12(13), Aug. 6, 1981, 95 Stat. 154; Pub. L. 98-191, §§ 8(d)(2), 9(a)(3), Dec. 1, 1983, 97 Stat. 1331; Pub. L. 101-73, title VII, § 744(f), Aug. 9, 1989, 103 Stat. 438; Pub. L. 106-78, title VII, § 752(b)(14), Oct. 22, 1999, 113 Stat. 1170.
113(b)	40:474(c) (words between 1st and last commas).	
113(c)	40:474(c) (words after last comma).	
113(d)	40:474(e).	
113(e)	40:474(d).	

In subsection (a), the word “paramount” is omitted as included in “not subject to any inconsistent provision”.

In subsection (c), the words “chapter 91 of title 31” are substituted for “the Government Corporation Con-

trol Act (59 Stat. 597; 31 U.S.C. 841)" in section 602(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, because of section 4(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97-258, 96 Stat. 1067).

In subsection (e), the text of 40:474(d)(8) is omitted because 50 App.:1171(b) was repealed by section 53 of the Act of August 10, 1956 (ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 641). The text of 40:474(d)(19) is omitted as obsolete.

In subsection (e)(2), the words "any phase (including, but not limited to, procurement, storage, transportation, processing, and disposal) of" and "the fulfillment of" are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (e)(3), the words "chapter 137 of title 10" and "that chapter" are substituted for "Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947" and "said Act" in section 602(d)(3) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, because of section 49(b) of the Act of August 10, 1956 (ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 640).

In subsection (e)(4), the words "Secretary of Defense" are substituted for "National Military Establishment" in section 602(d)(4) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, because of section 12(a), (g) of the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (ch. 412, 63 Stat. 591) and because of 10:113(a).

In subsection (e)(5), the words "section 2535 of title 10" are substituted for "the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 [50 U.S.C. 451 et seq.]" because the National Industrial Reserve Act was renamed "Defense Industrial Reserve Act" by section 809 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1974 (Public Law 93-155, 87 Stat. 617), and transferred to section 2535 of title 10 by section 4235 of the Defense Conversion, Reinvestment and Transition Assistance Act of 1992, which was included as Division D in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484, title XLII, 106 Stat. 2690).

In subsection (e)(6), the words "the Munitions Board" are omitted because sections 1 and 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1953 (eff. June 30, 1953, 67 Stat. 638) abolished the Munitions Board and transferred the Board's functions to the Secretary of Defense.

In subsection (e)(8), the words "or the Department of Agriculture" are omitted as unnecessary because of section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 (eff. June 30, 1953, 67 Stat. 638). The words "the Act of August 31, 1947, Public Law 298, Eightieth Congress, with respect to the disposal of labor supply centers, and labor homes, labor camps, or facilities" are omitted because the intended reference is probably to the Act of July 31, 1947 (ch. 413, 61 Stat. 694), which was repealed by section 205(a) of the Housing Act of 1950 (ch. 94, 64 Stat. 73).

In subsection (e)(9), the words "an official or entity under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.)" are substituted for "the Secretary of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, or any farm credit board under section 640(b) of title 12" because section 5.40(a), formerly 5.26(a), of the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12:2001 note), repealed 12:640I, and provided that "[a]ll references in other legislation . . . to the Acts repealed hereby shall be deemed to refer to comparable provisions of [the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.)]".

In subsection (e)(10), the words "Secretary of Housing and Urban Development" are substituted for "Department of Housing and Urban Development" because of 42:3532. The words "Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation" are substituted for "Resolution Trust Corporation" because under 12:1441a(m)(1), the Resolution Trust Corporation terminated on December 31, 1995, and was succeeded by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

In subsection (e)(11), the words "property acquired in connection with" are substituted for "any property acquired or to be acquired for or in connection with" to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (e)(12), the words "the Secretary of Energy with respect to atomic energy" are substituted for "the Atomic Energy Commission" because the Atomic Energy Commission was abolished and its functions were transferred to the Administrator of the Energy

Research and Development Administration by section 104 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42:5814), and the Energy Research and Development Administration was subsequently terminated and its functions transferred to the Secretary of Energy by sections 301(a) and 703 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42:7151(a), 42:7293).

In subsection (e)(13), the words "Secretary of Transportation" are substituted for "Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency" in section 602(d)(14) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of sections 3(e) and 6(c)(1) of the Department of Transportation Act (Public Law 89-670, 80 Stat. 932, 938), because of 49:106(f) and (g), and because of 49:ch. 473. The words "Secretary of Commerce" are substituted for "Chief of the Weather Bureau" in section 602(d)(14) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because the office of Chief of the Weather Bureau was abolished and functions were transferred to the Secretary of Commerce by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1965 (eff. July 13, 1965, 79 Stat. 1318). The words "section 47301 of title 49" are substituted for "the International Aviation Facilities Act (62 Stat. 450)" in section 602(d)(14) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of section 6(b) of the Act of July 5, 1994 (Public Law 103-272, 108 Stat. 1378).

In subsection (e)(17), the words "title 44 or any other law" are substituted for "the Act entitled 'An Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents' approved January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 601), as amended or any other Act" in section 602(d)(18) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of section 2(b) of the Act of October 22, 1968 (Public Law 90-620, 82 Stat. 1305), the first section of which enacted Title 44, United States Code.

In subsection (e)(19), the words "Secretary of State" are substituted for "Director of the International Communication Agency" [subsequently changed to "Director of the United States Information Agency" because of section 303(b) of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983 (Public Law 97-241, 96 Stat. 291)] because of 22:6551.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, referred to in subsec. (b), is Pub. L. 93-400, Aug. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 796, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 7 (§ 401 et seq.) of Title 41, Public Contracts. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 401 of Title 41 and Tables.

The Philippine Property Act of 1946, referred to in subsec. (e)(1), is act July 3, 1946, ch. 536, 60 Stat. 418, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter V (§ 1381 et seq.) of chapter 15 of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1381 of Title 22 and Tables.

The Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, referred to in subsec. (e)(6), is act June 7, 1939, ch. 190, as revised generally by Pub. L. 96-41, § 2, July 30, 1979, 93 Stat. 319, which is classified generally to subchapter III (§ 98 et seq.) of chapter 5 of Title 50, War and National Defense. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 98 of Title 50 and Tables.

The Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, referred to in subsec. (e)(7), is act May 7, 1926, ch. 250, 44 Stat. 403, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 8 (§ 292 et seq.) of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 299 of Title 22 and Tables.

The Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, referred to in subsec. (e)(8)(A), is act June 4, 1946, ch. 281, 60 Stat. 230, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 13 (§ 1751 et seq.) of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1751 of Title 42 and Tables.

The Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946, referred to in subsec. (e)(8)(B), is act Aug. 14, 1946, ch. 964, 60 Stat. 1062. Such act was substantially repealed by act June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 21, 62 Stat. 862, and act Aug. 8, 1961, Pub. L. 87-128, title III, § 341(a), 75 Stat. 318. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

The Farm Credit Act of 1971, referred to in subsec. (e)(9), is Pub. L. 92-181, Dec. 10, 1971, 85 Stat. 583, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 23 (§ 2001 et seq.) of Title 12, Banks and Banking. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2001 of Title 12 and Tables.

The National Housing Act, referred to in subsec. (e)(10)(B)(ii), is act June 27, 1934, ch. 847, 48 Stat. 1246, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 13 (§ 1701 et seq.) of Title 12, Banks and Banking. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 1701 of Title 12 and Tables.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act, referred to in subsec. (e)(10)(B)(ii), is act Sept. 21, 1950, ch. 967, § 2, 64 Stat. 873, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 16 (§ 1811 et seq.) of Title 12, Banks and Banking. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1811 of Title 12 and Tables.

The Bonneville Project Act of 1937, referred to in subsec. (e)(18), is act Aug. 20, 1937, ch. 720, 50 Stat. 731, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 12B (§ 832 et seq.) of Title 16, Conservation. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 832 of Title 16 and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2004—Subsec. (e)(20). Pub. L. 108-458 added par. (20).

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2004 AMENDMENT

For Determination by President that amendment by Pub. L. 108-458 take effect on Apr. 21, 2005, see Memorandum of President of the United States, Apr. 21, 2005, 70 F.R. 23925, set out as a note under section 401 of Title 50, War and National Defense.

Amendment by Pub. L. 108-458 effective not later than six months after Dec. 17, 2004, except as otherwise expressly provided, see section 1097(a) of Pub. L. 108-458, set out as an Effective Date of 2004 Amendment; Transition Provisions note under section 401 of Title 50, War and National Defense.

SUBCHAPTER III—ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL

§ 121. Administrative

(a) **POLICIES PRESCRIBED BY THE PRESIDENT.**—The President may prescribe policies and directives that the President considers necessary to carry out this subtitle. The policies must be consistent with this subtitle.

(b) **ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS.**—

(1) **PRESCRIPTION.**—The Comptroller General, after considering the needs and requirements of executive agencies, shall prescribe principles and standards of accounting for property.

(2) **PROPERTY ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS.**—The Comptroller General shall cooperate with the Administrator of General Services and with executive agencies in the development of property accounting systems and approve the systems when they are adequate and in conformity with prescribed principles and standards.

(3) **COMPLIANCE REVIEW.**—From time to time the Comptroller General shall examine the property accounting systems established by executive agencies to determine the extent of

compliance with prescribed principles and standards and approved systems. The Comptroller General shall report to Congress any failure to comply with the principles and standards or to adequately account for property.

(c) **REGULATIONS BY ADMINISTRATOR.**—

(1) **GENERAL AUTHORITY.**—The Administrator may prescribe regulations to carry out this subtitle.

(2) **REQUIRED REGULATIONS AND ORDERS.**—The Administrator shall prescribe regulations that the Administrator considers necessary to carry out the Administrator's functions under this subtitle and the head of each executive agency shall issue orders and directives that the agency head considers necessary to carry out the regulations.

(d) **DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY BY ADMINISTRATOR.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Administrator may delegate authority conferred on the Administrator by this subtitle to an official in the General Services Administration or to the head of another federal agency. The Administrator may authorize successive redelegation of authority conferred by this subtitle.

(2) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The Administrator may not delegate—

(A) the authority to prescribe regulations on matters of policy applying to executive agencies;

(B) the authority to transfer functions and related allocated amounts from one component of the Administration to another under paragraphs (1)(C) and (2)(A) of subsection (e); or

(C) other authority for which delegation is prohibited by this subtitle.

(3) **RETENTION AND USE OF RENTAL PAYMENTS.**—A department or agency to which the Administrator has delegated authority to operate, maintain or repair a building or facility under this subsection shall retain the portion of the rental payment that the Administrator determines is available to operate, maintain or repair the building or facility. The department or agency shall directly expend the retained amounts to operate, maintain, or repair the building or facility. Any amounts retained under this paragraph shall remain available until expended for these purposes.

(e) **ASSIGNMENT OF FUNCTIONS BY ADMINISTRATOR.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator may provide for the performance of a function assigned under this subtitle by any of the following methods:

(A) The Administrator may direct the Administration to perform the function.

(B) The Administrator may designate or establish a component of the Administration and direct the component to perform the function.

(C) The Administrator may transfer the function from one component of the Administration to another.

(D) The Administrator may direct an executive agency to perform the function for it-

self, with the consent of the agency or by direction of the President.

(E) The Administrator may direct one executive agency to perform the function for another executive agency, with the consent of the agencies concerned or by direction of the President.

(F) The Administrator may provide for performance of a function by a combination of the methods described in this paragraph.

(2) TRANSFER OF RESOURCES.—

(A) WITHIN ADMINISTRATION.—If the Administrator transfers a function from one component of the Administration to another, the Administrator may also provide for the transfer of appropriate allocated amounts from the component that previously carried out the function to the component being directed to carry out the function. A transfer under this subparagraph must be reported to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(B) BETWEEN AGENCIES.—If the Administrator transfers a function from one executive agency to another (including a transfer to or from the Administration), the Administrator may also provide for the transfer of appropriate personnel, records, property, and allocated amounts from the executive agency that previously carried out the function to the executive agency being directed to carry out the function. A transfer under this subparagraph is subject to approval by the Director.

(f) ADVISORY COMMITTEES.—The Administrator may establish advisory committees to provide advice on any function of the Administrator under this subtitle. Members of the advisory committees shall serve without compensation but are entitled to transportation and not more than \$25 a day instead of expenses under section 5703 of title 5.

(g) CONSULTATION WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Administrator shall advise and consult with interested federal agencies and seek their advice and assistance to accomplish the purposes of this subtitle.

(h) ADMINISTERING OATHS.—In carrying out investigative duties, an officer or employee of the Administration, if authorized by the Administrator, may administer an oath to an individual.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1068.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
121(a), (b) ...	40:486(a), (b).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §205, 63 Stat. 389; Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §9, 64 Stat. 591; Pub. L. 87–619, Aug. 31, 1962, 76 Stat. 414.
121(c)(1)	40:751(f).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title I, §101(f), as added Pub. L. 99–500, §101(m) [title VIII, §832], Oct. 18, 1986, 100 Stat. 1783–345; Pub. L. 99–591, §101(m) [title VIII, §832], Oct. 30, 1986, 100 Stat. 3341–345.
121(c)(2)	40:486(c).	
121(d)(1), (2)	40:486(d).	
121(d)(3)	40:486a.	Pub. L. 104–208, div. A, title I, §101(f) [title VI, §611], Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009–355.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES—CONTINUED

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
121(e)(1)	40:486(e). 40:754 (1st sentence).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title I, §106, 63 Stat. 381.
121(e)(2)(A)	40:754 (last sentence).	
121(e)(2)(B)	40:486(f).	
121(f)	40:486(g).	
121(g)	40:486(h).	
121(h)	40:486(i).	

In subsection (b)(3), the words “Comptroller General” are substituted for “General Accounting Office” because of 31:702 and for consistency in the revised title.

In subsection (d)(3), the words “For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and thereafter” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (e)(1)(C), the words “transfer the function from one component of the Administration to another” are substituted for “from time to time, to re-group, transfer, and distribute any such functions within the General Services Administration” (in 40:754 (1st sentence)) for clarity and to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (e)(2), subparagraph (A) is substituted for 40:754 (last sentence) and subparagraph (B) is substituted for 40:486(f) to use more consistent terminology and to clarify the requirements and applicability of each provision. The words “Director of the Office of Management and Budget” are substituted for “Director of the Bureau of the Budget” in sections 106 (last sentence) and 205(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because the office of Director of the Bureau of the Budget was redesignated the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by section 102(b) of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 (84 Stat. 2085). Section 102 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, was repealed by section 5(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97–258, 96 Stat. 1085), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code, but the successor provision, 31:502, continued the designation as Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In subsection (f), the words “expenses under” are substituted for “subsistence, as authorized by” for consistency in the revised title. The words “section 5703 of title 5” are substituted for “section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b–2)” in section 205(g) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of section 7(b) of the Act of September 6, 1966 (Public Law 89–554, 80 Stat. 631), the first section of which enacted Title 5, United States Code.

TERMINATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Advisory committees established after Jan. 5, 1973, to terminate not later than the expiration of the 2-year period beginning on the date of their establishment, unless, in the case of a committee established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government, such committee is renewed by appropriate action prior to the expiration of such 2-year period, or in the case of a committee established by the Congress, its duration is otherwise provided by law. See section 14 of Pub. L. 92–463, Oct. 6, 1972, 86 Stat. 776, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

EX. ORD. NO. 12072. FEDERAL SPACE MANAGEMENT

Ex. Ord. No. 12072, Aug. 16, 1978, 43 F.R. 36869, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by Section 205(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 486(a)) [now 40 U.S.C. 121(a)], and in order to prescribe appropriate policies and directives, not inconsistent with that Act [now chapters 1 to 11 of this title and title III of the Act of June 30, 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)] and other applicable provisions of law, for the planning, acquisition, utilization, and man-

agement of Federal space facilities, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-1. SPACE ACQUISITION

1-101. Federal facilities and Federal use of space in urban areas shall serve to strengthen the Nation's cities and to make them attractive places to live and work. Such Federal space shall conserve existing urban resources and encourage the development and redevelopment of cities.

1-102. Procedures for meeting space needs in urban areas shall give serious consideration to the impact a site selection will have on improving the social, economic, environmental, and cultural conditions of the communities in the urban area.

1-103. Except where such selection is otherwise prohibited, the process for meeting Federal space needs in urban areas shall give first consideration to a centralized community business area and adjacent areas of similar character, including other specific areas which may be recommended by local officials.

1-104. The process of meeting Federal space needs in urban areas shall be consistent with the policies of this Order and shall include consideration of the following criteria:

(a) Computability [sic] of the site with State, regional, or local development, redevelopment, or conservation objectives.

(b) Conformity with the activities and programs of other Federal agencies.

(c) Impact on economic development and employment opportunities in the urban area, including the utilization of human, natural, cultural, and community resources.

(d) Availability of adequate low and moderate income housing for Federal employees and their families on a nondiscriminatory basis.

(e) Availability of adequate public transportation and parking and accessibility to the public.

1-105. Procedures for meeting space needs in urban areas shall be consistent with the policies of this Order and shall include consideration of the following alternatives:

(a) Availability of existing Federally controlled facilities.

(b) Utilization of buildings of historic, architectural, or cultural significance within the meaning of section 105 of the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2507, 40 U.S.C. 612a) [now 40 U.S.C. 3306].

(c) Acquisition or utilization of existing privately owned facilities.

(d) Construction of new facilities.

(e) Opportunities for locating cultural, educational, recreational, or commercial activities within the proposed facility.

1-106. Site selection and space assignments shall take into account the management needs for consolidation of agencies or activities in common or adjacent space in order to improve administration and management and effect economies.

1-2. ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES

1-201. The Administrator of General Services shall develop programs to implement the policies of this Order through the efficient acquisition and utilization of Federally owned and leased space. In particular, the Administrator shall:

(a) Select, acquire, and manage Federal space in a manner which will foster the policies and programs of the Federal government and improve the management and administration of government activities.

(b) Issue regulations, standards, and criteria for the selection, acquisition, and management of Federally owned and leased space.

(c) Periodically undertake surveys of space requirements and space utilization in the executive agencies.

(d) Ensure, in cooperation with the heads of Executive agencies, that their essential space requirements are met in a manner that is economically feasible and prudent.

(e) Make maximum use of existing Federally controlled facilities which, in his judgment, are adequate or economically adaptable to meeting the space needs of executive agencies.

(f) Annually submit long-range plans and programs for the acquisition, modernization, and use of space for approval by the President.

1-202. The Administrator is authorized to request from any Executive agency such information and assistance deemed necessary to carry out his functions under this Order. Each agency shall, to the extent not prohibited by law, furnish such information and assistance to the Administrator.

1-203. In the process of meeting Federal space needs in urban areas and implementing the policies of this Order, the Administrator shall:

(a) Consider the efficient performance of the missions and programs of the agencies, the nature and function of the facilities involved, the convenience of the public served, and the maintenance and improvement of safe and healthful working conditions for employees.

(b) Coordinate proposed programs and plans for facilities and space with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(c) Consult with appropriate Federal, State, regional, and local government officials and consider their recommendations for and objections to a proposed selection site or space acquisition.

(d) Coordinate proposed programs and plans for facilities and space in a manner designed to implement the purposes of this Order.

(e) Prior to making a final determination concerning the location of Federal facilities, notify the concerned Executive agency of an intended course of action and take into account any additional information provided.

1-204. In ascertaining the social, economic, environmental and other impacts which site selection would have on a community, the Administrator shall, when appropriate, obtain the advice of interested agencies.

1-3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1-301. The heads of Executive agencies shall cooperate with the Administrator in implementing the policies of this Order and shall economize on their use of space. They shall ensure that the Administrator is given early notice of new or changing missions or organizational realignments which affect space requirements.

1-302. Executive agencies which acquire or utilize Federally owned or leased space under authority other than the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended [now chapters 1 to 11 of this title and title III of the Act of June 30, 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)], shall conform to the provisions of this Order to the extent they have the authority to do so.

1-303. Executive Order No. 11512 of February 27, 1970, is revoked.

JIMMY CARTER.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12512

Ex. Ord. No. 12512, Apr. 29, 1985, 50 F.R. 18453, which related to Federal real property management, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 13327, §8, Feb. 4, 2004, 69 F.R. 5897, set out below.

EX. ORD. NO. 12954. ENSURING THE ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION AND COMPLETION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Ex. Ord. No. 12954, Mar. 8, 1995, 60 F.R. 13023, provided:

Efficient economic performance and productivity are directly related to the existence of cooperative working relationships between employers and employees. When Federal contractors become involved in prolonged labor disputes with their employees, the Federal Government's economy, efficiency, and cost of operations are adversely affected. In order to operate as effectively as possible, by receiving timely goods and quality services, the Federal Government must assist the entities with which it has contractual relations to develop stable relationships with their employees.

An important aspect of a stable collective bargaining relationship is the balance between allowing businesses to operate during a strike and preserving worker rights. This balance is disrupted when permanent replacement employees are hired. It has been found that strikes involving permanent replacement workers are longer in duration than other strikes. In addition, the use of permanent replacements can change a limited dispute into a broader, more contentious struggle, thereby exacerbating the problems that initially led to the strike. By permanently replacing its workers, an employer loses the accumulated knowledge, experience, skill, and expertise of its incumbent employees. These circumstances then adversely affect the businesses and entities, such as the Federal Government, which rely on that employer to provide high quality and reliable goods or services.

NOW, THEREFORE, to ensure the economical and efficient administration and completion of Federal Government contracts, and by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including 40 U.S.C. 486(a) [now 40 U.S.C. 121(a)] and 3 U.S.C. 301, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. It is the policy of the executive branch in procuring goods and services that, to ensure the economical and efficient administration and completion of Federal Government contracts, contracting agencies shall not contract with employers that permanently replace lawfully striking employees. All discretion under this Executive order shall be exercised consistent with this policy.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Labor ("Secretary") may investigate an organizational unit of a Federal contractor to determine whether the unit has permanently replaced lawfully striking workers. Such investigation shall be conducted in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary.

(b) The Secretary shall receive and may investigate complaints by employees of any entity covered under section 2(a) of this order where such complaints allege lawfully striking employees have been permanently replaced.

(c) The Secretary may hold such hearings, public or private, as he or she deems advisable, to determine whether an entity covered under section 2(a) has permanently replaced lawfully striking employees.

SEC. 3. (a) When the Secretary determines that a contractor has permanently replaced lawfully striking employees, the Secretary may make a finding that it is appropriate to terminate the contract for convenience. The Secretary shall transmit that finding to the head of any department or agency that contracts with the contractor.

(b) The head of the contracting department or agency may object to the termination for convenience of a contract or contracts of a contractor determined to have permanently replaced legally striking employees. If the head of the agency so objects, he or she shall set forth the reasons for not terminating the contract or contracts in a response in writing to the Secretary. In such case, the termination for convenience shall not be issued. The head of the contracting agency or department shall report to the Secretary those contracts that have been terminated for convenience under this section.

SEC. 4. (a) When the Secretary determines that a contractor has permanently replaced lawfully striking employees, the Secretary may debar the contractor, thereby making the contractor ineligible to receive government contracts. The Secretary shall notify the Administrator of the General Services Administration of the debarment, and the Administrator shall include the contractor on the consolidated list of debarred contractors. Departments and agencies shall not solicit offers from, award contracts to, or consent to subcontracts with these contractors unless the head of the agency or his or her designee determines, in writing, that there is a compelling reason for such action, in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(b) The scope of the debarment normally will be limited to those organizational units of a Federal contractor that the Secretary finds to have permanently replaced lawfully striking workers.

(c) The period of the debarment may not extend beyond the date when the labor dispute precipitating the permanent replacement of lawfully striking workers has been resolved, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall publish or cause to be published, in the Federal Register, the names of contractors that have, in the judgement of the Secretary, permanently replaced lawfully striking employees and have been the subject of debarment.

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of this order. The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the General Services, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, may adopt such rules and regulations and issue such orders as may be deemed necessary and appropriate to achieve the purposes of this order.

SEC. 7. Each contracting department and agency shall cooperate with the Secretary and provide such information and assistance as the Secretary may require in the performance of the Secretary's functions under this order.

SEC. 8. The Secretary may delegate any function or duty of the Secretary under this order to any officer in the Department of Labor or to any other officer in the executive branch of the Government, with the consent of the head of the department or agency in which that officer serves.

SEC. 9. The Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the General Services, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, after consultation with the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, shall take whatever action is appropriate to implement the provisions of this order and of any related rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary issued pursuant to this order.

SEC. 10. This order is not intended, and should not be construed, to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or its employees. This order is not intended, however, to preclude judicial review of final agency decisions in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 701 *et seq.*

SEC. 11. The meaning of the term "organizational unit of a Federal contractor" as used in this order shall be defined in regulations that shall be issued by the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with affected agencies. This order shall apply only to contracts in excess of the Simplified Acquisition Threshold.

SEC. 12. (a) The provisions of section 3 of this order shall only apply to situations in which contractors have permanently replaced lawfully striking employees after the effective date of this order.

(b) This order is effective immediately.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

EX. ORD. NO. 12977. INTERAGENCY SECURITY COMMITTEE

Ex. Ord. No. 12977, Oct. 19, 1995, 60 F.R. 5411, as amended by Ex. Ord. No. 13286, §23, Feb. 28, 2003, 68 F.R. 10624, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of security in and protection of buildings and facilities in the United States occupied by Federal employees for nonmilitary activities ("Federal facilities"), and to provide a permanent body to address continuing government-wide security for Federal facilities, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Establishment.* There is hereby established within the executive branch the Interagency Security Committee ("Committee"). The Committee shall con-

sist of: (a) the Secretary of Homeland Security (“Secretary”);

(b) representatives from the following agencies, appointed by the agency heads:

- (1) Department of State;
 - (2) Department of the Treasury;
 - (3) Department of Defense;
 - (4) Department of Justice;
 - (5) Department of the Interior;
 - (6) Department of Agriculture;
 - (7) Department of Commerce;
 - (8) Department of Labor;
 - (9) Department of Health and Human Services;
 - (10) Department of Housing and Urban Development;
 - (11) Department of Transportation;
 - (12) Department of Energy;
 - (13) Department of Education;
 - (14) Department of Veterans Affairs;
 - (15) Environmental Protection Agency;
 - (16) Central Intelligence Agency;
 - (17) Office of Management and Budget; and
 - (18) General Services Administration;
- (c) the following individuals or their designees:
- (1) the Director, United States Marshals Service;
 - (2) the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and
 - (3) the Director, Security Policy Board; and
- (d) such other Federal employees as the President shall appoint.

SEC. 2. *Chair.* The Committee shall be chaired by the Secretary, or the designee of the Secretary.

SEC. 3. *Working Groups.* The Committee is authorized to establish interagency working groups to perform such tasks as may be directed by the Committee.

SEC. 4. *Consultation.* The Committee may consult with other parties, including the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, to perform its responsibilities under this order, and, at the discretion of the Committee, such other parties may participate in the working groups.

SEC. 5. *Duties and Responsibilities.* (a) The Committee shall: (1) establish policies for security in and protection of Federal facilities;

(2) develop and evaluate security standards for Federal facilities, develop a strategy for ensuring compliance with such standards, and oversee the implementation of appropriate security measures in Federal facilities; and

(3) take such actions as may be necessary to enhance the quality and effectiveness of security and protection of Federal facilities, including but not limited to:

(A) encouraging agencies with security responsibilities to share security-related intelligence in a timely and cooperative manner;

(B) assessing technology and information systems as a means of providing cost-effective improvements to security in Federal facilities;

(C) developing long-term construction standards for those locations with threat levels or missions that require blast resistant structures or other specialized security requirements;

(D) evaluating standards for the location of, and special security related to, day care centers in Federal facilities; and

(E) assisting the Secretary in developing and maintaining a centralized security data base of all Federal facilities.

SEC. 6. *Agency Support and Cooperation.* (a) *Administrative Support.* To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary, acting by and through the Assistant Commissioner, shall provide the Committee such administrative services, funds, facilities, staff and other support services as may be necessary for the performance of its functions under this order.

(b) *Cooperation.* Each executive agency and department shall cooperate and comply with the policies and recommendations of the Committee issued pursuant to this order, except where the Director of Central Intelligence determines that compliance would jeopardize

intelligence sources and methods. To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, executive agencies and departments shall provide such support as may be necessary to enable the Committee to perform its duties and responsibilities under this order.

(c) *Compliance.* The Secretary shall be responsible for monitoring Federal agency compliance with the policies and recommendations of the Committee.

SEC. 7. *Judicial Review.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Federal Government, and is not intended, and should not be construed, to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or its employees.

EX. ORD. NO. 13327. FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY ASSET MANAGEMENT

Ex. Ord. No. 13327, Feb. 4, 2004, 69 F.R. 5897, as amended by Ex. Ord. No. 13423, §11(c), Jan. 24, 2007, 72 F.R. 3923, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 121(a) of title 40, United States Code, and in order to promote the efficient and economical use of Federal real property resources in accordance with their value as national assets and in the best interests of the Nation, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Policy.* It is the policy of the United States to promote the efficient and economical use of America's real property assets and to assure management accountability for implementing Federal real property management reforms. Based on this policy, executive branch departments and agencies shall recognize the importance of real property resources through increased management attention, the establishment of clear goals and objectives, improved policies and levels of accountability, and other appropriate action.

SEC. 2. *Definition and Scope.* (a) For the purpose of this executive order, Federal real property is defined as any real property owned, leased, or otherwise managed by the Federal Government, both within and outside the United States, and improvements on Federal lands. For the purpose of this order, Federal real property shall exclude: interests in real property assets that have been disposed of for public benefit purposes pursuant to section 484 of title 40, United States Code [now 40 U.S.C. 541-555], and are now held in private ownership; land easements or rights-of-way held by the Federal Government; public domain land (including lands withdrawn for military purposes) or land reserved or dedicated for national forest, national park, or national wildlife refuge purposes except for improvements on those lands; land held in trust or restricted fee status for individual Indians or Indian tribes; and land and interests in land that are withheld from the scope of this order by agency heads for reasons of national security, foreign policy, or public safety.

(b) This order shall not be interpreted to supersede any existing authority under law or by executive order for real property asset management, with the exception of the revocation of Executive Order 12512 of April 29, 1985 [formerly set out as a note above], in section 8 of this order.

SEC. 3. *Establishment and Responsibilities of Agency Senior Real Property Officer.* (a) The heads of all executive branch departments and agencies cited in sections 901(b)(1) and (b)(2) of title 31, United States Code, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall designate among their senior management officials, a Senior Real Property Officer. Such officer shall have the education, training, and experience required to administer the necessary functions of the position for the particular agency.

(b) The Senior Real Property Officer shall develop and implement an agency asset management planning process that meets the form, content, and other requirements established by the Federal Real Property

Council established in section 4 of this order. The initial agency asset management plan will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget on a date determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. In developing this plan, the Senior Real Property Officer shall:

(i) identify and categorize all real property owned, leased, or otherwise managed by the agency, including, where applicable, those properties outside the United States in which the lease agreements and arrangements reflect the host country currency or involve alternative lease plans or rental agreements;

(ii) prioritize actions to be taken to improve the operational and financial management of the agency's real property inventory;

(iii) make life-cycle cost estimations associated with the prioritized actions;

(iv) identify legislative authorities that are required to address these priorities;

(v) identify and pursue goals, with appropriate deadlines, consistent with and supportive of the agency's asset management plan and measure progress against such goals;

(vi) incorporate planning and management requirements for historic property under Executive Order 13287 of March 3, 2003 [16 U.S.C. 470h-2 note], and for environmental management under other executive orders; and

(vii) identify any other information and pursue any other actions necessary to the appropriate development and implementation of the agency asset management plan.

(c) The Senior Real Property Officer shall be responsible, on an ongoing basis, for monitoring the real property assets of the agency so that agency assets are managed in a manner that is:

(i) consistent with, and supportive of, the goals and objectives set forth in the agency's overall strategic plan under section 306 of title 5, United States Code;

(ii) consistent with the real property asset management principles developed by the Federal Real Property Council established in section 4 of this order; and

(iii) reflected in the agency asset management plan.

(d) The Senior Real Property Officer shall, on an annual basis, provide to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Administrator of General Services:

(i) information that lists and describes real property assets under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of that agency, except for classified information; and

(ii) any other relevant information the Director of the Office of Management and Budget or the Administrator of General Services may request for inclusion in the Government-wide listing of all Federal real property assets and leased property.

(e) The designation of the Senior Real Property Officer shall be made by agencies within 30 days after the date of this order.

SEC. 4. *Establishment of a Federal Real Property Council.* (a) A Federal Real Property Council (Council) is established, within the Office of Management and Budget for administrative purposes, to develop guidance for, and facilitate the success of, each agency's asset management plan. The Council shall be composed exclusively of all agency Senior Real Property Officers, the Controller of the Office of Management and Budget, the Administrator of General Services, and any other full-time or permanent part-time Federal officials or employees as deemed necessary by the Chairman of the Council. The Deputy Director for Management of the Office of Management and Budget shall also be a member and shall chair the Council. The Office of Management and Budget shall provide funding and administrative support for the Council, as appropriate.

(b) The Council shall provide a venue for assisting the Senior Real Property Officers in the development and implementation of the agency asset management plans. The Council shall work with the Administrator of General Services to establish appropriate performance measures to determine the effectiveness of Federal real property management. Such performance measures

shall include, but are not limited to, evaluating the costs and benefits involved with acquiring, repairing, maintaining, operating, managing, and disposing of Federal real properties at particular agencies. Specifically, the Council shall consider, as appropriate, the following performance measures:

(i) life-cycle cost estimations associated with the agency's prioritized actions;

(ii) the costs relating to the acquisition of real property assets by purchase, condemnation, exchange, lease, or otherwise;

(iii) the cost and time required to dispose of Federal real property assets and the financial recovery of the Federal investment resulting from the disposal;

(iv) the operating, maintenance, and security costs at Federal properties, including but not limited to the costs of utility services at unoccupied properties;

(v) the environmental costs associated with ownership of property, including the costs of environmental restoration and compliance activities;

(vi) changes in the amounts of vacant Federal space;

(vii) the realization of equity value in Federal real property assets;

(viii) opportunities for cooperative arrangements with the commercial real estate community; and

(ix) the enhancement of Federal agency productivity through an improved working environment. The performance measures shall be designed to enable the heads of executive branch agencies to track progress in the achievement of Government-wide property management objectives, as well as allow for comparing the performance of executive branch agencies against industry and other public sector agencies.

(c) The Council shall serve as a clearinghouse for executive agencies for best practices in evaluating actual progress in the implementation of real property enhancements. The Council shall also work in conjunction with the President's Management Council to assist the efforts of the Senior Real Property Officials and the implementation of agency asset management plans.

(d) The Council shall be organized and hold its first meeting within 60 days of the date of this order. The Council shall hold meetings not less often than once a quarter each fiscal year.

SEC. 5. *Role of the General Services Administration.* (a) The Administrator of General Services shall, to the extent permitted by law and in consultation with the Federal Real Property Council, provide policy oversight and guidance for executive agencies for Federal real property management; manage selected properties for an agency at the request of that agency and with the consent of the Administrator; delegate operational responsibilities to an agency where the Administrator determines it will promote efficiency and economy, and where the receiving agency has demonstrated the ability and willingness to assume such responsibilities; and provide necessary leadership in the development and maintenance of needed property management information systems.

(b) The Administrator of General Services shall publish common performance measures and standards adopted by the Council.

(c) The Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Federal Real Property Council, shall establish and maintain a single, comprehensive, and descriptive database of all real property under the custody and control of all executive branch agencies, except when otherwise required for reasons of national security. The Administrator shall collect from each executive branch agency such descriptive information, except for classified information, as the Administrator considers will best describe the nature, use, and extent of the real property holdings of the Federal Government.

(d) The Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Federal Real Property Council, may establish data and other information technology (IT) standards for use by Federal agencies in developing or upgrading Federal agency real property information systems in order to facilitate reporting on a uniform

basis. Those agencies with particular IT standards and systems in place and in use shall be allowed to continue with such use to the extent that they are compatible with the standards issued by the Administrator.

SEC. 6. *General Provisions.* (a) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall review, through the management and budget review processes, the efforts of departments and agencies in implementing their asset management plans and achieving the Government-wide property management policies established pursuant to this order.

(b) The Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration shall, in consultation with the landholding agencies, develop legislative initiatives that seek to improve Federal real property management through the adoption of appropriate industry management techniques and the establishment of managerial accountability for implementing effective and efficient real property management practices.

(c) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the authority of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget with respect to budget, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(d) Nothing in this order shall be construed to affect real property for the use of the President, Vice President, or, for protective purposes, the United States Secret Service.

SEC. 7. *Public Lands.* In order to ensure that Federally owned lands, other than the real property covered by this order, are managed in the most effective and economic manner, the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior shall take such steps as are appropriate to improve their management of public lands and National Forest System lands and shall develop appropriate legislative proposals necessary to facilitate that result.

SEC. 8. Executive Order 12512 of April 29, 1985, is hereby revoked.

SEC. 9. *Judicial Review.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the United States, its departments, agencies, or other entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

§ 122. Prohibition on sex discrimination

(a) PROHIBITION.—With respect to a program or activity carried on or receiving federal assistance under this subtitle, an individual may not be excluded from participation, denied benefits, or otherwise discriminated against based on sex.

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—Subsection (a) shall be enforced through agency provisions and rules similar to those already established with respect to racial and other discrimination under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.). However, this remedy is not exclusive and does not prejudice or remove any other legal remedies available to an individual alleging discrimination.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1070.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
122	40:476.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title VI, §606, as added Pub. L. 94-519, §8, Oct. 17, 1976, 90 Stat. 2456.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, referred to in subsec. (b), is Pub. L. 88-352, July 2, 1964, 78 Stat. 241, as amended. Title VI of the Act is classified generally to subchapter V (§2000d et seq.) of chapter 21 of Title 42, The Public

Health and Welfare. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2000a of Title 42 and Tables.

§ 123. Civil remedies for fraud

(a) IN GENERAL.—In connection with the procurement, transfer or disposition of property under this subtitle, a person that uses or causes to be used, or enters into an agreement, combination, or conspiracy to use or cause to be used, a fraudulent trick, scheme, or device for the purpose of obtaining or aiding to obtain, for any person, money, property, or other benefit from the Federal Government—

(1) shall pay to the Government an amount equal to the sum of—

(A) \$2,000 for each act;

(B) two times the amount of damages sustained by the Government because of each act; and

(C) the cost of suit;

(2) if the Government elects, shall pay to the Government, as liquidated damages, an amount equal to two times the consideration that the Government agreed to give to the person, or that the person agreed to give to the Government; or

(3) if the Government elects, shall restore to the Government the money or property fraudulently obtained, with the Government retaining as liquidated damages, the money, property, or other consideration given to the Government.

(b) ADDITIONAL REMEDIES AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—The civil remedies provided in this section are in addition to all other civil remedies and criminal penalties provided by law.

(c) IMMUNITY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—An officer or employee of the Government is not liable (except for an individual's own fraud) or accountable for collection of a purchase price that is determined to be uncollectible by the federal agency responsible for property if the property is transferred or disposed of in accordance with this subtitle and with regulations prescribed under this subtitle.

(d) JURISDICTION AND VENUE.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “district court” means a district court of the United States or a district court of a territory or possession of the United States.

(2) IN GENERAL.—A district court has original jurisdiction of an action arising under this section, and venue is proper, if at least one defendant resides or may be found in the court's judicial district. Jurisdiction and venue are determined without regard to the place where acts were committed.

(3) ADDITIONAL DEFENDANT OUTSIDE JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—A defendant that does not reside and may not be found in the court's judicial district may be brought in by order of the court, to be served personally, by publication, or in another reasonable manner directed by the court.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1070.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
123(a)	40:489(b).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 209, 63 Stat. 392.
123(b)	40:489(d).	
123(c)	40:489(a).	
123(d)	40:489(c).	

In subsection (a), before clause (1), the words “under this subtitle” are substituted for “hereunder” because “hereunder” probably means under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 which is restated in subtitle I of the revised title (except as noted in section 111 of the revised title and the accompanying revision note). The words “or engage in”, “or engaged in”, “securing or”, and “secure or” are omitted as unnecessary. The word “money” is substituted for “payment” for consistency in the section.

In subsection (a)(1)(B), the words “because of each act” are substituted for “by reason thereof” for clarity.

In subsection (a)(2), the words “or any Federal agency” and “or any Federal agency, as the case may be” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (a)(3), the words “fraudulently obtained” are substituted for “thus secured and obtained” for clarity and to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (d)(1), the word “several” is omitted as unnecessary. The words “the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia” in section 209(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 are omitted as included in “a district court of the United States” because of sections 88 and 132(a) of title 28.

Subsection (d)(2) is substituted for “[D]istrict courts . . . within whose jurisdictional limits the person, or persons, doing or committing such act, or any one of them, resides or shall be found, shall wheresoever such act may have been done or committed, have full power and jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine such suit” for clarity and to use terminology consistent with title 28, especially 28:1331 and 1391(b).

In subsection (d)(3), the words “A defendant that does not reside and may not be found in the court’s judicial district” are substituted for “and such person or persons as are not inhabitants of or found within the district in which suit is brought” for clarity and to use terminology consistent with title 28, especially 28:1331 and 1391(b).

§ 124. Agency use of amounts for property management

Amounts appropriated, allocated, or available to a federal agency for purposes similar to the purposes in section 121 of this title or subchapter I (except section 506), II, or III of chapter 5 of this title may be used by the agency for the disposition of property under this subtitle, and for the care and handling of property pending the disposition, if the Director of the Office of Management and Budget authorizes the use.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1071.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
124	40:475(b).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title VI, § 603(b), formerly § 503(b), 63 Stat. 403; renumbered [§ 603(b), Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 6(a), (b), 64 Stat. 583.

The words “heretofore or hereafter” are omitted as unnecessary. The words “Director of the Office of Management and Budget” are substituted for “Director of the Bureau of the Budget” in section 603(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949

because the office of Director of the Bureau of the Budget was redesignated the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by section 102(b) of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 (84 Stat. 2085). Section 102 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, was repealed by section 5(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97–258, 96 Stat. 1085), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code, but the successor provision, 31:502, continued the designation as Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

§ 125. Library memberships

Amounts appropriated may be used, when authorized by the Administrator of General Services, for payment in advance for library memberships in societies whose publications are available to members only, or to members at a lower price than that charged to the general public.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1071.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
125	40:475(a).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title VI, § 603(a), formerly § 503(a), 63 Stat. 403; renumbered [§ 603(a), Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 6(a), (b), 64 Stat. 583; Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 7(g), 64 Stat. 590.

The words “such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 126. Reports to Congress

The Administrator of General Services, at times the Administrator considers desirable, shall submit a report to Congress on the administration of this subtitle. The report shall include any recommendation for amendment of this subtitle that the Administrator considers appropriate and shall identify any law that is obsolete because of the enactment or operation of this subtitle.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1071.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
126	40:492.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 212, formerly § 210, 63 Stat. 393; renumbered § 212, Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 5(a), 64 Stat. 580.

The words “in January of each year and” are omitted pursuant to section 3003 of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note). See, also, page 174 of House Document No. 103–7.

CHAPTER 3¹—ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL

Sec.	
301.	Establishment.
302.	Administrator and Deputy Administrator.
303.	Federal Acquisition Service.
304.	Federal information centers.
305.	Electronic Government and information technologies.

¹ Another chapter 3 is set out in subtitle V of this title.

Sec.

SUBCHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATIVE

311. Personnel.
 312. Transfer and use of amounts for major equipment acquisitions.²
 313. Tests of materials.

SUBCHAPTER III—FUNDS

321. Acquisition Services Fund.
 [322. Repealed.]
 323. Consumer Information Center Fund.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Pub. L. 109-313, §§2(a)(2), 3(h)(3), Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1734, 1736, substituted “Federal Acquisition Service” for “Functions” in item 303 and “Acquisition Services Fund” for “General Supply Fund” in item 321 and struck out item 322 “Information Technology Fund”.

2002—Pub. L. 107-347, title I, §102(a)(2), Dec. 17, 2002, 116 Stat. 2910, added item 305.

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL

§ 301. Establishment

The General Services Administration is an agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1071.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
301	40:751(a).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title I, § 101(a), 63 Stat. 379.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of functions, personnel, assets, and liabilities of the General Services Administration, including the functions of the Administrator of General Services relating thereto, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for treatment of related references, see sections 121(g)(5), 203(3), 551(d), 552(d), and 557 of Title 6, Domestic Security, and the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan of November 25, 2002, as modified, set out as a note under section 542 of Title 6.

5-YEAR PLANS FOR FEDERAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PORT-OF-ENTRY PROJECTS

Pub. L. 111-117, div. C, title V, Dec. 16, 2009, 123 Stat. 3188, provided in part: “That for fiscal year 2011 and thereafter, the annual budget submission to Congress for the General Services Administration shall include a detailed 5-year plan for Federal building construction projects with a yearly update of total projected future funding needs: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2011 and thereafter, the annual budget submission to Congress for the General Services Administration shall, in consultation with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, include a detailed 5-year plan for Federal land port-of-entry projects with a yearly update of total projected future funding needs”.

Similar provisions were contained in the following prior appropriation act:

Pub. L. 111-8, div. D, title V, Mar. 11, 2009, 123 Stat. 660.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 18 OF 1950

Eff. July 1, 1950, 15 F.R. 3177, 64 Stat. 1270

Prepared by the President and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, March 13, 1950, pursuant to the provisions of

²Section repealed by Pub. L. 111-8 without corresponding amendment of chapter analysis.

the Reorganization Act of 1949, approved June 20, 1949 [see 5 U.S.C. 901 et seq.].

BUILDING AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF SPACE ASSIGNMENT AND LEASING FUNCTIONS

All functions with respect to acquiring space in buildings by lease, and all functions with respect to assigning and reassigning space in buildings for use by agencies (including both space acquired by lease and space in Government-owned buildings), are hereby transferred from the respective agencies in which such functions are now vested to the Administrator of General Services, exclusive, however, of all such functions with respect to—

(a) space in buildings located in any foreign country;
 (b) space in buildings which are located on the grounds of any fort, camp, post, arsenal, Navy yard, naval training station, air-field, proving ground, military supply depot, or school, or of any similar facility, of the Department of Defense, unless and to such extent as a permit for its use shall have been issued by the Secretary of Defense or his duly authorized representative;

(c) space occupied by the Post Office Department in post-office buildings and space acquired by lease for post-office purposes; and

(d) space in other Government-owned buildings which the Administrator of General Services finds are wholly or predominantly utilized for the special purposes of the agency having the custody thereof and are not generally suitable for the use of other agencies (including but not limited to hospitals, housing, laboratories, mints, manufacturing plants, and penal institutions), and space acquired by lease for any such purpose:

Provided, That the space needs of the Post Office Department shall be given priority in the assignment and reassignment of space in post office buildings.

SEC. 2. TRANSFER OF OFFICE BUILDING MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

All functions with respect to the operation, maintenance, and custody of office buildings owned by the Government and of office buildings or parts thereof acquired by lease, including those post-office buildings which, as determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, are not used predominantly for post-office purposes, are hereby transferred from the respective agencies in which now vested to the Administrator of General Services, exclusive, however, of all such functions with respect to—

(a) any building located in any foreign country;
 (b) any building located on the grounds of any fort, camp, post, arsenal, navy yard, naval training station, air field, proving ground, military supply depot, or school, or of any similar facility, of the Department of Defense, unless and to such extent as a permit for its use by another agency or agencies shall have been issued by the Secretary of Defense or his duly authorized representative;

(c) any building which the Administrator of General Services finds to be a part of a group of buildings which are (1) located in the same vicinity, (2) are utilized wholly or predominantly for the special purposes of the agency having custody thereof, and (3) are not generally suitable for the use of other agencies; and

(d) the Treasury Building, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building, the buildings occupied by the National Bureau of Standards, and the buildings under the jurisdiction of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

[References to National Bureau of Standards deemed to refer to National Institute of Standards and Technology pursuant to section 5115(c) of Pub. L. 100-418, set out as a Change of Name note under 15 U.S.C. 271.]

SEC. 3. PERFORMANCE OF TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

(a) The Administrator of General Services may from time to time make such provisions as he shall deem ap-

propriate authorizing the performance by any other officer, or by any agency or employee, of the General Services Administration of any function transferred to such Administrator by the provisions of this reorganization plan.

(b) When authorized by the Administrator of General Services, any function transferred to him by the provisions of this reorganization plan may be performed by the head of any agency of the executive branch of the Government or, subject to the direction and control of any such agency head, by such officers, employees, and organizational units under the jurisdiction of such agency head as such agency head may designate: *Provided*, That functions with respect to post-office buildings shall not be delegated under the authority of this subsection to the head of any agency other than the Postmaster General.

(c) The Administrator of General Services shall prescribe such regulations as he deems desirable for the economical and effective performance of the functions transferred by the provisions of this reorganization plan.

SEC. 4. TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL, PROPERTY, RECORDS, AND FUNDS

There shall be transferred from time to time, between the agencies concerned and for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this reorganization plan, so much of the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances (available or to be made available) of appropriations, allocations, and other funds, relating to such functions, as may be necessary for the performance of said functions. Such further measures and dispositions as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to be necessary in order to effectuate the transfers provided for in this section shall be carried out in such manner as the Director shall direct and by such agencies as he shall designate.

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

The provisions of this reorganization plan shall take effect on the 1st day of July 1950.

[The Post Office Department has been redesignated the United States Postal Service pursuant to Pub. L. 91-375, §6(o), Aug. 12, 1970, 84 Stat. 783, set out as a note preceding section 101 of Title 39, Postal Service.]

Message of the President

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949. The plan transfers to the Administrator of General Services the functions of the various Federal agencies with respect to leasing and assigning general-purpose space in buildings and the operation, maintenance, and custody of office buildings. Since such authority is already largely concentrated in the General Services Administration with respect to the District of Columbia, the plan principally relates to the administration of these functions in the field.

The transfers made by this plan will promote more economical leasing, better utilization of building space, and more efficient operation of Government-controlled office buildings. They will effectuate the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government with respect to concentrating in the General Services Administration the responsibility for space allotment and the operation of Government buildings outside of the District of Columbia. Likewise, they will extend the principles laid down by the Congress in enacting the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to another important area of Government-wide administrative services—the administration of Government office buildings and general-purpose building space in the field.

Within the District of Columbia, one agency, the Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration, has long had the operation and custody of

most Government buildings and the leasing and assignment of space for executive agencies. Thus, nearly all requests for building space are handled by a single organization which is responsible for seeing that agencies are properly and efficiently housed. This arrangement has proved its worth and has repeatedly been approved by the Congress.

Outside of the National Capital, however, responsibility for the acquisition and control of building space and the operation of Government buildings is widely diffused. A variety of agencies operate and control general-purpose buildings. If quarters are not available in Federal buildings, each agency ordinarily does its own leasing. As a result, in some cases Federal agencies have contracted for space at high rentals at the very time that other agencies have been giving up surplus low-cost space.

The assignment of space in Government-owned buildings outside of Washington is also divided among a number of agencies. While the Public Buildings Service constructs a large part of the Government buildings, it operates and controls the assignment of space in only a small proportion of them. The Post Office Department operates and allocates the space in post-office buildings, several hundred of which contain substantial amounts of office space available for other agencies. During and immediately after the war several other Federal agencies acquired office buildings in the field. As their activities have contracted, surplus space in many of these structures has become available for other uses.

This plan concentrates in the General Services Administration the responsibility for the leasing and assignment of what is termed general-purpose building space; that is, space which is suitable for the uses of a number of Federal agencies. It specifically excludes space in buildings at military posts, arsenals, navy yards, and similar defense installations and space in hospitals, laboratories, factories, and other special-purpose buildings.

Also, the plan excludes the Post Office Department from the transfer of leasing authority since the Department has a highly developed organization for this purpose, and it limits the transfer of space assignment authority in post-office buildings to the space not occupied by the Department. Further, it gives the needs of the Post Office Department priority in the assignment of space in post-office buildings. Thus, the plan amply safeguards the interests of the Post Office Department while making it possible to include the general office space in post-office buildings in any given city with other similar space under Federal control in planning and executing an efficient program for housing Government agencies in that area.

In addition, the plan transfers to the General Services Administration the operation, maintenance, and custody of office buildings owned or leased by the Government, including those post-office buildings which are not used predominantly for post-office purposes. This will make it possible to establish a single organization for the operation and maintenance of Government office buildings in principal cities in the field as has proved desirable in the National Capital. Since many post offices are in fact primarily large office buildings, the plan includes in this transfer the post-office buildings which are not used predominantly for post-office purposes. This will relieve the Post Office Department of a considerable expenditure for building operation and maintenance which properly should not be charged against postal revenues.

While the plan effects a broad transfer of functions with respect to leasing and assignment of space and the operation and maintenance of office buildings, it specifically authorizes the Administrator of General Services to delegate the performance of any part of these functions to other agencies subject to such regulations as he deems desirable for economical and effective administration. In this the plan follows the pattern adopted by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 for other branches of property

management. In large urban centers where numerous Federal units are located unified administration of space activities by the General Services Administration will normally be advantageous. On the other hand, in the smaller communities it will no doubt be desirable to delegate the work back to the agencies directly affected, to be carried on under standards laid down by the Administrator of General Services. The plan provides ample flexibility for working out the most effective administrative arrangement for each type of situation.

The fundamental soundness and economy of centralized administration of building space have been amply demonstrated in the National Capital. By virtue of unified control it has been possible since the war to accomplish far-reaching changes which have consolidated agencies in much fewer locations, released many of the rented buildings, and greatly reduced the cost of housing the Government establishment. Similar procedures applied in the larger centers of field activity should produce substantial savings.

After investigation, I have found, and hereby declare, that each reorganization contained in this plan is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949.

While it is not possible at this time to calculate the reduction in expenditures which will result from this plan, it can safely be predicted that it will produce substantial savings. I am confident that this reorganization plan will constitute a significant improvement in Federal business practice and will bring about an important increase in efficiency in housing Government agencies.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

§ 302. Administrator and Deputy Administrator

(a) ADMINISTRATOR.—The Administrator of General Services is the head of the General Services Administration. The Administrator is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Administrator shall perform functions subject to the direction and control of the President.

(b) DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR.—The Administrator shall appoint a Deputy Administrator of General Services. The Deputy Administrator shall perform functions designated by the Administrator. The Deputy Administrator is Acting Administrator of General Services during the absence or disability of the Administrator and, unless the President designates another officer of the Federal Government, when the office of Administrator is vacant.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1072.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
302	40:751(b), (c).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title I, § 101(b), (c), 63 Stat. 379.

§ 303. Federal Acquisition Service

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the General Services Administration a Federal Acquisition Service. The Administrator of General Services shall appoint a Commissioner of the Federal Acquisition Service, who shall be the head of the Federal Acquisition Service.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—Subject to the direction and control of the Administrator of General Services, the Commissioner of the Federal Acquisition Service shall be responsible for carrying out functions related to the uses for which the

Acquisition Services Fund is authorized under section 321 of this title, including any functions that were carried out by the entities known as the Federal Supply Service and the Federal Technology Service and such other related functions as the Administrator considers appropriate.

(c) REGIONAL EXECUTIVES.—The Administrator may appoint Regional Executives in the Federal Acquisition Service, to carry out such functions within the Federal Acquisition Service as the Administrator considers appropriate.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1072; Pub. L. 109–313, § 2(a)(1), Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1734.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
303(a)(1)	40:752(a).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title I, § 102, 63 Stat. 380; Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 6(a), 64 Stat. 583.
303(a)(2)	40:752(c).	
303(b)	40:753.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title I, § 103, 63 Stat. 380.

In subsection (a)(1), the text of 40:752(a) (2d, last sentences) is omitted as executed.

Subsection (a)(2) is substituted for 40:752(c) to eliminate obsolete language.

In subsection (b), the text of 40:753(a) (related to Public Roads) is omitted because the Bureau of Public Roads was transferred to the Department of Commerce under section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1949 (eff. Aug. 20, 1949, 63 Stat. 1070), and subsequently transferred to the Department of Transportation under the Department of Transportation Act (Public Law 89–670, 80 Stat. 931). The text of 40:753(a) (last sentence related to Federal Works Agency transfers) and (b) is omitted as executed.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Pub. L. 109–313 amended section catchline and text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows:

“(a) BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY.—

“(1) TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.—Subject to paragraph (2), the functions of the Administrator of General Services include functions related to the Bureau of Federal Supply in the Department of the Treasury that, immediately before July 1, 1949, were functions of—

- “(A) the Bureau;
- “(B) the Director of the Bureau;
- “(C) the personnel of the Bureau; or
- “(D) the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(2) FUNCTIONS NOT TRANSFERRED.—The functions of the Administrator of General Services do not include functions retained in the Department of the Treasury under section 102(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (ch. 288, 63 Stat. 380).

“(b) FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY AND COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The functions of the Administrator of General Services include functions related to the Federal Works Agency and functions related to the Commissioner of Public Buildings that, immediately before July 1, 1949, were functions of—

- “(1) the Federal Works Agency;
- “(2) the Federal Works Administrator; or
- “(3) the Commissioner of Public Buildings.”

CHANGE OF NAME

Pub. L. 109–313, § 2(c), Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1735, provided that: “Any reference in any other Federal law, Executive order, rule, regulation, reorganization plan, or delegation of authority, or in any document—

- “(1) to the Federal Supply Service is deemed to refer to the Federal Acquisition Service;

“(2) to the GSA Federal Technology Service is deemed to refer to the Federal Acquisition Service;

“(3) to the Commissioner of the Federal Supply Service is deemed to refer to the Commissioner of the Federal Acquisition Service; and

“(4) to the Commissioner of the GSA Federal Technology Service is deemed to refer to the Commissioner of the Federal Acquisition Service.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109-313 effective 60 days after Oct. 6, 2006, see section 6 of Pub. L. 109-313, set out as a note under section 5316 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUNCTIONS

For assignment of certain emergency preparedness functions to the Administrator of General Services, see Parts 1, 2, and 18 of Ex. Ord. No. 12656, Nov. 18, 1988, 53 F.R. 47491, set out as a note under section 5195 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare.

§ 304. Federal information centers

The Administrator of General Services may establish within the General Services Administration a nationwide network of federal information centers for the purpose of providing the public with information about the programs and procedures of the Federal Government and for other appropriate and related purposes.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1072.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
304	40:760.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title I, §112, as added Pub. L. 95-491, §2(a), Oct. 20, 1978, 92 Stat. 1641.

The text of 40:760(b) is omitted as unnecessary because of section 121(b)(1) of the revised title. The text of 40:760(c) is omitted because the authorization for fiscal year ending September 30, 1980 is obsolete and the authorization for “such sums as may be necessary” for succeeding years is unnecessary.

§ 305. Electronic Government and information technologies

The Administrator of General Services shall consult with the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government on programs undertaken by the General Services Administration to promote electronic Government and the efficient use of information technologies by Federal agencies.

(Added Pub. L. 107-347, title I, §102(a)(1), Dec. 17, 2002, 116 Stat. 2910.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 120 days after Dec. 17, 2002, see section 402(a) of Pub. L. 107-347, set out as a note under section 3601 of Title 44, Public Printing and Documents.

SUBCHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATIVE

§ 311. Personnel

(a) APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION.—The Administrator of General Services, subject to chapters 33 and 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, may appoint and fix the compensation of personnel necessary to carry out chapters 1, 3, and 5 of this title and title III of the Federal

Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.).

(b) TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.—The Administrator may procure the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants under section 3109 of title 5 to the extent the Administrator finds necessary to carry out chapters 1, 3, and 5 of this title and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.).

(c) PERSONNEL FROM OTHER AGENCIES.—Notwithstanding section 973 of title 10 or any other law, in carrying out functions under this subtitle the Administrator may use the services of personnel (including armed services personnel) from an executive agency other than the General Services Administration with the consent of the head of the agency.

(d) DETAIL OF FIELD PERSONNEL TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Administrator, in the Administrator’s discretion, may detail field personnel of the Administration to the District of Columbia for temporary duty for a period of not more than 30 days in any one case. Subsistence or similar expenses may not be allowed for an employee on temporary duty in the District of Columbia under this paragraph.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1072.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
311(a)–(c) ...	40:758.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §208, 63 Stat. 391; Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §7(b), (c), 64 Stat. 590.
311(d)	40:253.	June 23, 1913, ch. 3, §1 (proviso on p. 17), 38 Stat. 17.

In subsections (a) and (b), the words “and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” are added to provide an accurate literal translation of the words “this Act”, meaning the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. See the revision note under section 111 of this title. Reference to title V of this Act is omitted as obsolete because of the Act of October 22, 1968 (Public Law 90-620, 82 Stat. 1238), the first section of which enacted Title 44, United States Code. The responsibilities of the Administrator of General Services under title V were given to the Archivist of the United States, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress.

In subsection (a), the words “subject to chapters 33 and 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5” are substituted for “subject to the civil-service and classification laws” because of section 7(b) of the Act of September 6, 1966 (Public Law 89-554, 80 Stat. 631), the first section of which enacted Title 5, United States Code.

In subsection (b), the words “under section 3109 of title 5” are substituted for “(not in excess of one year)” and “or organizations thereof, including stenographic reporting services, by contract or appointment, and in such cases such service shall be without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, and except in the case of stenographic reporting services by organizations, without regard to section 5 of title 41” for clarity and to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (c), the words “section 973 of title 10” are substituted for “section 1222 of the Revised Statutes (10 U. S. C. 576)” in section 208(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of section 49(b) of the Act of August 10, 1956 (ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 640), the first section of which enacted Title 10, United States Code, and section 4(a)(5) and (6)

of the Act of January 2, 1968 (Public Law 90-235, 81 Stat. 759). The words “personnel (including armed services personnel) from an executive agency other than the General Services Administration” are substituted for “officials, officers, and other personnel in other executive agencies, including personnel of the armed services” for clarity and to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (d), the words “On and after June 23, 1913” are omitted as obsolete. The word “Administrator” is substituted for “Secretary of the Treasury” [subsequently changed to “Federal Works Administrator” because of section 301 of Reorganization Plan No. I of 1939 (eff. July 1, 1939, 53 Stat. 1426)], and the word “Administration” [meaning the General Services Administration] is substituted for “public-buildings service” and “Office of the Supervising Architect” [subsequently changed to “Public Buildings Administration” because of section 1 of Executive Order No. 6166 (eff. June 10, 1933) and section 303 of Reorganization Plan No. I of 1939 (eff. July 1, 1939, 53 Stat. 1427)], because of section 103(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (ch. 288, 63 Stat. 380), which is restated as section 303(c) [303(b)] of the revised title. The words “such as supervising superintendents, superintendents, junior superintendents, and inspectors of the several classes” are omitted as unnecessary.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, referred to in subsecs. (a) and (b), is act June 30, 1949, ch. 288, 63 Stat. 377, as amended. Title III of the Act is classified generally to subchapter IV (§251 et seq.) of chapter 4 of Title 41, Public Contracts. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

[§312. Repealed. Pub. L. 111-8, div. D, title V, § 518(c)(1), Mar. 11, 2009, 123 Stat. 665]

Section, Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1073, related to transfer and use of amounts for major equipment acquisitions.

§ 313. Tests of materials

(a) SCOPE.—This section applies to any article or commodity tendered by a producer or vendor for sale or lease to the General Services Administration or to any procurement authority acting under the direction and control of the Administrator of General Services pursuant to this subtitle.

(b) AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT TESTS.—The Administrator, in the Administrator’s discretion and with the consent of the producer or vendor, may have tests conducted, in a manner the Administrator specifies, to—

(1) determine whether an article or commodity conforms to prescribed specifications and standards; or

(2) aid in the development of specifications and standards.

(c) FEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall charge the producer or vendor a fee for the tests.

(2) AMOUNT OF FEE IF TESTS PREDOMINANTLY SERVE INTEREST OF PRODUCER OR VENDOR.—If the Administrator determines that conducting the tests predominantly serves the interest of the producer or vendor, the Administrator shall fix the fee in an amount that will recover the costs of conducting the tests, including all components of the costs, determined in accordance with accepted accounting principles.

(3) AMOUNT OF FEE IF TESTS DO NOT PREDOMINANTLY SERVE INTEREST OF PRODUCER OR VENDOR.—If the Administrator determines that conducting the tests does not predominantly serve the interest of the producer or vendor, the Administrator shall fix the fee in an amount the Administrator determines is reasonable for furnishing the testing service.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1073.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
313(a)	40:756(g) (1st sentence words before 1st comma).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title I, §109(g) (1st-3d sentences), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §3(b), 64 Stat. 579; Pub. L. 86-591, July 5, 1960, 74 Stat. 330.
313(b)	40:756(g) (1st sentence words after 1st comma).	
313(c)	40:756(g) (2d, 3d sentences).	

In subsection (b), the word “contemplated” is omitted as unnecessary.

SUBCHAPTER III—FUNDS

§ 321. Acquisition Services Fund

(a) EXISTENCE.—The Acquisition Services Fund is a special fund in the Treasury.

(b) COMPOSITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Fund is composed of amounts authorized to be transferred to the Fund or otherwise made available to the Fund.

(2) OTHER CREDITS.—The Fund shall be credited with all reimbursements, advances, and refunds or recoveries relating to personal property or services procured through the Fund, including—

(A) the net proceeds of disposal of surplus personal property; and

(B) receipts from carriers and others for loss of, or damage to, personal property; and

(C) receipts from agencies charged fees pursuant to rates established by the Administrator.

(3) COST AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator shall determine the cost and capital requirements of the Fund for each fiscal year and shall develop a plan concerning such requirements in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer of the General Services Administration. Any change to the cost and capital requirements of the Fund for a fiscal year shall be approved by the Administrator. The Administrator shall establish rates to be charged agencies provided, or to be provided, supply of personal property and non-personal services through the Fund, in accordance with the plan.

(4) DEPOSIT OF FEES.—Fees collected by the Administrator under section 313 of this title may be deposited in the Fund to be used for the purposes of the Fund.

(c) USES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Fund is available for use by or under the direction and control of the Administrator for—

(A) procuring, for the use of federal agencies in the proper discharge of their responsibilities—

(i) personal property (including the purchase from or through the Public Printer, for warehouse issue, of standard forms, blankbook work, standard specifications, and other printed material in common use by federal agencies and not available through the Superintendent of Documents);

(ii) nonpersonal services; and

(iii) personal services related to the provision of information technology (as defined in section 11101(6) of this title);

(B) paying the purchase price, cost of transportation of personal property and services, and cost of personal services employed directly in the repair, rehabilitation, and conversion of personal property; and

(C) paying other direct costs of, and indirect costs that are reasonably related to, contracting, procurement, inspection, storage, management, distribution, and accountability of property and nonpersonal services provided by the General Services Administration or by special order through the Administration.

(2) OTHER USES.—The Fund may be used for the procurement of personal property and nonpersonal services authorized to be acquired by—

(A) mixed-ownership Government corporations;

(B) the municipal government of the District of Columbia; or

(C) a requisitioning non-federal agency when the function of a federal agency authorized to procure for it is transferred to the Administration.

(d) PAYMENT FOR PROPERTY AND SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For property or services procured through the Fund for requisitioning agencies, the agencies shall pay prices the Administrator fixes under this subsection.

(2) PRICES FIXED BY ADMINISTRATOR.—The Administrator shall fix prices at levels sufficient to recover—

(A) so far as practicable—

(i) the purchase price;

(ii) the transportation cost;

(iii) inventory losses;

(iv) the cost of personal services employed directly in the repair, rehabilitation, and conversion of personal property;

(v) the cost of personal services employed directly in providing information technology (as defined in section 11101(6) of this title); and

(vi) the cost of amortization and repair of equipment used for lease or rent to executive agencies; and

(B) properly allocable costs payable by the Fund under subsection (c)(1)(C).

(3) TIMING OF PAYMENTS.—

(A) PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.—A requisitioning agency shall pay in advance when the Administrator determines that there is insufficient capital otherwise available in the Fund. Payment in advance may also be made under an agreement between a requisitioning agency and the Administrator.

(B) PROMPT REIMBURSEMENT.—If payment is not made in advance, the Administration shall be reimbursed promptly out of amounts of the requisitioning agency in accordance with accounting procedures approved by the Comptroller General.

(C) FAILURE TO MAKE PROMPT REIMBURSEMENT.—The Administrator may obtain reimbursement by the issuance of transfer and counterwarrants, or other lawful transfer documents, supported by itemized invoices, if payment is not made by a requisitioning agency within 45 days after the later of—

(i) the date of billing by the Administrator; or

(ii) the date on which actual liability for personal property or services is incurred by the Administrator.

(e) REIMBURSEMENT FOR EQUIPMENT PURCHASED FOR CONGRESS.—The Administrator may accept periodic reimbursement from the Senate and from the House of Representatives for the cost of any equipment purchased for the Senate or the House of Representatives with money from the Fund. The amount of each periodic reimbursement shall be computed by amortizing the total cost of each item of equipment over the useful life of the equipment, as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate or the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, as appropriate.

(f) TRANSFER OF UNCOMMITTED BALANCES.—Following the close of each fiscal year, after making provision for a sufficient level of inventory of personal property to meet the needs of Federal agencies, the replacement cost of motor vehicles, and other anticipated operating needs reflected in the cost and capital plan developed under subsection (b), the uncommitted balance of any funds remaining in the Fund shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(g) AUDITS.—The Comptroller General shall audit the Fund in accordance with the provisions of chapter 35 of title 31 and report the results of the audits.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1074; Pub. L. 109–313, §3(d)–(g), (h)(2), Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1735, 1736.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
321(a)	40:756(a) (1st sentence).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title I, §109(a)–(c), (e), (f), 63 Stat. 382; Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §§1, 2(a), (b), 3(a), 64 Stat. 578, 579; July 12, 1952, ch. 703, §1(c)–(e), 66 Stat. 593; Pub. L. 87–372, Oct. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 802; Pub. L. 87–600, §1(a), (b), (d), Aug. 24, 1962, 76 Stat. 401; Pub. L. 93–604, title VII, §701, Jan. 2, 1975, 88 Stat. 1963; Pub. L. 94–273, §2(19), Apr. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 375; Pub. L. 100–202, §101(m) [title VI, §619(a), (b)], Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329–427.
321(b)(1)	40:756(a) (2d sentence).	
321(b)(2)	40:756(c).	

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES—CONTINUED

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
321(b)(3)	40:756(g) (last sentence).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title I, §109(g) (last sentence), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §3(b), 64 Stat. 579; Pub. L. 86-591, July 5, 1960, 74 Stat. 330.
321(c)(1)	40:756(a) (last sentence).	Pub. L. 99-500, §151, Oct. 18, 1986, 100 Stat. 1783-352; Pub. L. 99-591, §151, Oct. 30, 1986, 100 Stat. 3341-355; Pub. L. 100-202, §101(i) [title I, §4], Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329-294; Pub. L. 104-186, title II, §221(15), Aug. 20, 1996, 110 Stat. 1750.
321(c)(2)	40:756(f).	
321(d)	40:756(b).	
321(e)	40:756b.	
321(f)(1)	40:756(e)(1).	Pub. L. 97-12, title I, (proviso in par. under heading "General Supply Fund"), June 5, 1981, 95 Stat. 75.
321(f)(2)	40:756a.	
321(g)	40:756(e)(2).	

In subsection (b)(1), the words "the assets of the general supply fund (including any surplus therein) created by section 3 of the Act of February 27, 1929 (45 Stat. 1342; 41 U.S.C. 7c), and transferred to the Administrator by section 752 of this title" and "the fund shall assume all of the liabilities, obligations, and commitments of the general supply fund created by such Act of February 27, 1929" are omitted as executed and obsolete.

In subsection (b)(2)(B), the words "Amounts credited under this paragraph" are substituted for "and the same" for clarity.

In subsection (c)(2), the words "Subject to the requirements of subsections (a) to (e) of this section" are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (d)(1), the words "For property or services procured through the Fund for requisitioning agencies" are added for clarity.

In subsection (d)(2)(B), the words "with respect to the supplies or services concerned" are omitted as included in "properly allocable costs".

In subsection (e), the text of 40:756b(b) and the words "Notwithstanding any other provision of law" are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (f)(2), the words "on and after June 5, 1981" are omitted as obsolete.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Pub. L. 109-313, §3(h)(2), substituted "Acquisition Services Fund" for "General Supply Fund" in section catchline.

Subsecs. (a), (b). Pub. L. 109-313, §3(d), amended subsecs. (a) and (b) generally. Prior to amendment, subsecs. (a) and (b) related to the existence and composition, respectively, of the General Supply Fund.

Subsec. (c)(1)(A)(iii). Pub. L. 109-313, §3(e), added cl. (iii).

Subsec. (d)(2)(A)(v), (vi). Pub. L. 109-313, §3(f), added cl. (v) and redesignated former cl. (v) as (vi).

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 109-313, §3(g), amended heading and text of subsec. (f) generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows:

"(1) SURPLUS DEPOSITED IN TREASURY.—As of September 30 of each year, any surplus in the Fund above the amounts transferred or appropriated to establish and maintain the Fund (all assets, liabilities, and prior losses considered) shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"(2) SURPLUS RETAINED.—From any surplus generated by operation of the Fund, the Administrator may retain amounts necessary to maintain a sufficient level of inventory of personal property to meet the needs of the federal agencies."

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109-313 effective 60 days after Oct. 6, 2006, see section 6 of Pub. L. 109-313, set out as

a note under section 5316 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

ACQUISITION SERVICES FUND

Pub. L. 109-313, §3(a)–(c), Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1735, provided that:

"(a) ABOLISHMENT OF GENERAL SUPPLY FUND AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FUND.—The General Supply Fund and the Information Technology Fund in the Treasury are hereby abolished.

"(b) TRANSFERS.—Capital assets and balances remaining in the General Supply Fund and the Information Technology Fund as in existence immediately before this section takes effect [see Effective Date of 2006 Amendment note above] shall be transferred to the Acquisition Services Fund and shall be merged with and be available for the purposes of the Acquisition Services Fund under section 321 of title 40, United States Code (as amended by this Act).

"(c) ASSUMPTION OF OBLIGATIONS.—Any liabilities, commitments, and obligations of the General Supply Fund and the Information Technology Fund as in existence immediately before this section takes effect shall be assumed by the Acquisition Services Fund."

[§ 322. Repealed. Pub. L. 109-313, §3(h)(1), Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1736]

Section, Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1076, related to an Information Technology Fund in the Treasury.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective 60 days after Oct. 6, 2006, see section 6 of Pub. L. 109-313, set out as an Effective Date of 2006 Amendment note under section 5316 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 323. Consumer Information Center Fund¹

(a) EXISTENCE.—There is in the Treasury a Federal Citizen Services Fund, General Services Administration, for the purpose of disseminating Federal Government information to the public and for other related purposes.

(b) DEPOSITS.—Money shall be deposited into the Fund from—

- (1) appropriations from the Treasury for Federal Citizen Services activities;
- (2) user fees from the public;
- (3) reimbursements from other federal agencies for costs of distributing publications; and
- (4) any other income incident to Center² activities.

(c) EXPENDITURES.—Money deposited into the Fund is available for expenditure for Center² activities in amounts specified in appropriation laws. The Fund shall assume all liabilities, obligations, and commitments of the Center² account.

(d) UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Any unobligated balances at the end of a fiscal year remain in the Fund and are available for authorization in appropriation laws for subsequent fiscal years.

(e) GIFT ACCOUNT.—The Center² may accept and deposit to this account gifts for purposes of defraying the costs of printing, publishing, and distributing consumer information and educational materials and undertaking other consumer information activities. In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made avail-

¹ So in original. Probably should be "Federal Citizen Services Fund".

² So in original. See 2009 Amendment notes below.

able, the Center² may expend the gifts for these purposes and any balance remains available for expenditure.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1077; Pub. L. 111–8, div. D, title V, § 516, Mar. 11, 2009, 123 Stat. 664.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
323(a)–(d) ...	40:761.	Pub. L. 98–63, title I, § 101 (1st–9th sentences in par. under heading “Consumer Information Center Fund”), July 30, 1983, 97 Stat. 321.
323(e)	40:761a.	Pub. L. 105–65, title III, (last proviso in par. under heading “Consumer Information Center Fund”), Oct. 27, 1997, 111 Stat. 1377.

In this section, the text of 40:761 (6th–last sentences) is omitted as obsolete.

In subsection (a), the words “Notwithstanding any other provision of law” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (b), the words “for fiscal year 1983 and subsequent fiscal years” are omitted as obsolete and unnecessary.

In subsection (e), the words “Notwithstanding any other provision of law” and “during fiscal year 1998 and hereafter” are omitted as unnecessary.

AMENDMENTS

2009—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 111–8 substituted “Federal Citizen Services” for “Consumer Information Center” and struck out “consumer” after “Federal Government”.

Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 111–8 substituted “Federal Citizen Services” for “Consumer Information Center”.

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SUBCHAPTER I—PROCUREMENT AND WAREHOUSING

§ 501. Services for executive agencies

(a) AUTHORITY OF ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services shall take action under this subchapter for an executive agency—

(A) to the extent that the Administrator of General Services determines that the action is advantageous to the Federal Government

in terms of economy, efficiency, or service; and

(B) with due regard to the program activities of the agency.

(2) EXEMPTION FOR DEFENSE.—The Secretary of Defense may exempt the Department of Defense from an action taken by the Administrator of General Services under this subchapter, unless the President directs otherwise, whenever the Secretary determines that an exemption is in the best interests of national security.

(b) PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY.—

(1) FUNCTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services shall procure and supply personal property and nonpersonal services for executive agencies to use in the proper discharge of their responsibilities, and perform functions related to procurement and supply including contracting, inspection, storage, issue, property identification and classification, transportation and traffic management, management of public utility services, and repairing and converting.

(B) PUBLIC UTILITY CONTRACTS.—A contract for public utility services may be made for a period of not more than 10 years.

(2) POLICIES AND METHODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services shall prescribe policies and methods for executive agencies regarding the procurement and supply of personal property and nonpersonal services and related functions.

(B) CONTROLLING REGULATION.—Policies and methods prescribed by the Administrator of General Services under this paragraph are subject to regulations prescribed by the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy under the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.).

(c) REPRESENTATION.—For transportation and other public utility services used by executive agencies, the Administrator of General Services shall represent the agencies—

(1) in negotiations with carriers and other public utilities; and

(2) in proceedings involving carriers or other public utilities before federal and state regulatory bodies.

(d) FACILITIES.—The Administrator of General Services shall operate, for executive agencies, warehouses, supply centers, repair shops, fuel yards, and other similar facilities. After consultation with the executive agencies affected, the Administrator of General Services shall consolidate, take over, or arrange for executive agencies to operate the facilities.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1079.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES—CONTINUED

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
501(b)	40:481(a)(1), (3).	
501(c)	40:481(a)(4).	
501(d)	40:481(a)(2).	

In subsection (a)(2), the words “from time to time” are omitted as unnecessary. The words “Department of Defense” are substituted for “National Military Establishment” in section 201(a) (last proviso) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, because the Department of Defense was deemed to succeed the National Military Establishment under section 12(a) and (g) of the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (ch. 412, 63 Stat. 591). The words “or which may be taken” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (b)(2)(B), the words “subject to regulations” are substituted for “subject to regulations and regulations” in section 201(a)(1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to correct an error resulting from an inconsistency between section 8(d)(1) and section 9(a)(2) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-191, 97 Stat. 1331).

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(2)(B), is Pub. L. 93-400, Aug. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 796, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 7 (§ 401 et seq.) of Title 41, Public Contracts. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 401 of Title 41 and Tables.

§ 502. Services for other entities

(a) FEDERAL AGENCIES, MIXED-OWNERSHIP GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—On request, the Administrator of General Services shall provide, to the extent practicable, any of the services specified in section 501 of this title to—

- (1) a federal agency;
- (2) a mixed-ownership Government corporation (as defined in section 9101 of title 31); or
- (3) the District of Columbia.

(b) QUALIFIED NONPROFIT AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On request, the Administrator may provide, to the extent practicable, any of the services specified in section 501 of this title to an agency that is—

- (A)(i) a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind (as defined in section 5(3) of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 48b(3))); or
- (ii) a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely handicapped (as defined in section 5(4) of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 48b(4))); and

(B) providing a commodity or service to the Federal Government under the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46 et seq.).

(2) USE OF SERVICES.—A nonprofit agency receiving services under this subsection shall use the services directly in making or providing to the Government a commodity or service that has been determined by the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled under section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 47) to be suitable for procurement by the Government.

(c) USE OF CERTAIN SUPPLY SCHEDULES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may provide for the use by State or local govern-

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
501(a)	40:481(a) (words before cl. (1), last proviso).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 201(a), 63 Stat. 383; Pub. L. 93-400, § 15(1), Aug. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 800; Pub. L. 96-83, § 10(a), Oct. 10, 1979, 93 Stat. 652; Pub. L. 98-191, §§ 8(d)(1), 9(a)(2), Dec. 1, 1983, 97 Stat. 1331.

ments of Federal supply schedules of the General Services Administration for the following:

(A) Automated data processing equipment (including firmware), software, supplies, support equipment, and services (as contained in Federal supply classification code group 70).

(B) Alarm and signal systems, facility management systems, firefighting and rescue equipment, law enforcement and security equipment, marine craft and related equipment, special purpose clothing, and related services (as contained in Federal supply classification code group 84 or any amended or subsequent version of that Federal supply classification group).

(2) VOLUNTARY USE.—In any case of the use by a State or local government of a Federal supply schedule pursuant to paragraph (1), participation by a firm that sells to the Federal Government through the supply schedule shall be voluntary with respect to a sale to the State or local government through such supply schedule.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) The term “State or local government” includes any State, local, regional, or tribal government, or any instrumentality thereof (including any local educational agency or institution of higher education).

(B) The term “tribal government” means—

(i) the governing body of any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community located in the continental United States (excluding the State of Alaska) that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians, and

(ii) any Alaska Native regional or village corporation established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

(C) The term “local educational agency” has the meaning given that term in section 8013 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7713).

(D) The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given that term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(d) USE OF SUPPLY SCHEDULES FOR CERTAIN GOODS AND SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may provide for the use by State or local governments of Federal supply schedules of the General Services Administration for goods or services that are to be used to facilitate recovery from a major disaster declared by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) or to facilitate recovery from terrorism or nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack.

(2) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall determine which goods and services qualify as goods and services described in paragraph (1) before the Administrator provides for the use of the Federal sup-

ply schedule relating to such goods and services.

(3) VOLUNTARY USE.—In the case of the use by a State or local government of a Federal supply schedule pursuant to paragraph (1), participation by a firm that sells to the Federal Government through the supply schedule shall be voluntary with respect to a sale to the State or local government through such supply schedule.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—The definitions in subsection (c)(3) shall apply for purposes of this subsection.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1080; Pub. L. 107-347, title II, §211(a), Dec. 17, 2002, 116 Stat. 2939; Pub. L. 109-364, div. A, title VIII, §833(a), Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2332; Pub. L. 110-248, §2, June 26, 2008, 122 Stat. 2316.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
502(a)	40:481(b)(1).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §201(b), 63 Stat. 384; Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §8(b), 64 Stat. 591; Pub. L. 103-355, title I, §1555, Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3300; Pub. L. 105-61, title IV, §413, Oct. 10, 1997, 111 Stat. 1300.
502(b)	40:481(b)(2).	

In subsection (b)(2), the words “the authority of” in 40:481(b)(2)(B) are omitted as unnecessary. The words “Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled” are substituted for “[]Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped” because of section 911(a) of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1992 (Public Law 102-569, 106 Stat. 4486) and section 301 of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1993 (Public Law 103-73, 107 Stat. 736).

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(1)(B), is act June 25, 1938, ch. 697, 52 Stat. 1196, as amended, which is classified to sections 46 to 48c of Title 41, Public Contracts. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, referred to in subsec. (c)(3)(B)(ii), is Pub. L. 92-203, Dec. 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 33 (§1601 et seq.) of Title 43, Public Lands. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1601 of Title 43 and Tables.

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, referred to in subsec. (d)(1), is Pub. L. 93-288, May 22, 1974, 88 Stat. 143, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 68 (§5121 et seq.) of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 5121 of Title 42 and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2008—Subsec. (c)(1). Pub. L. 110-248 substituted “Administration for the following:” for “Administration for automated”, inserted “(A) Automated” before “data processing”, and added subpar. (B).

2006—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 109-364 added subsec. (d).

2002—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 107-347 added subsec. (c).

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 107-347 effective 120 days after Dec. 17, 2002, see section 402(a) of Pub. L. 107-347, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3601 of Title 44, Public Printing and Documents.

PROCEDURES

Pub. L. 109-364, div. A, title VIII, §833(b), Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2332, provided that: “Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 17, 2006], the Administrator of General Services shall establish procedures to implement subsection (d) of section 502 of title 40, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)).”

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY FOUNDATIONS

Pub. L. 108-352, §9, Oct. 21, 2004, 118 Stat. 1396, provided that: “Employees of the foundations established by Acts of Congress to solicit private sector funds on behalf of Federal land management agencies shall qualify for General Service Administration contract airfares.”

§ 503. Exchange or sale of similar items

(a) **AUTHORITY OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.**—In acquiring personal property, an executive agency may exchange or sell similar items and may apply the exchange allowance or proceeds of sale in whole or in part payment for the property acquired.

(b) **APPLICABLE REGULATION AND LAW.**—

(1) **REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES.**—A transaction under subsection (a) must be carried out in accordance with regulations the Administrator of General Services prescribes, subject to regulations prescribed by the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy under the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.).

(2) **IN WRITING.**—A transaction under subsection (a) must be evidenced in writing.

(3) **SECTION 3709 OF REVISED STATUTES.**—Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5) applies to a sale of property under subsection (a), except that fixed price sales may be conducted in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as are applicable to the sale of property under section 545(d) of this title.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1081.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
503	40:481(c).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §201(c), 63 Stat. 384; Pub. L. 93-400, §15(2), Aug. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 800; Pub. L. 96-83, §10(a), Oct. 10, 1979, 93 Stat. 652; Pub. L. 98-191, §§8(d)(1), 9(a)(2), Dec. 1, 1983, 97 Stat. 1331; Pub. L. 100-612, §2, Nov. 5, 1988, 102 Stat. 3180.

In subsection (a), the words “in such cases” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (b)(1), the words “subject to regulations” are substituted for “subject to regulations and regulations” in section 201(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to correct an error resulting from an inconsistency between section 8(d)(1) and section 9(a)(2) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-191, 97 Stat. 1331).

In subsection (b)(2), the words “the authority of” are omitted as unnecessary.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(1), is Pub. L. 93-400, Aug. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 796, as amended, which is classified principally

to chapter 7 (§401 et seq.) of Title 41, Public Contracts. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 401 of Title 41 and Tables.

§ 504. Agency cooperation for inspection

(a) **RECEIVING ASSISTANCE.**—An executive agency may use the services, work, materials, and equipment of another executive agency, with the consent of the other executive agency, to inspect personal property incident to procuring the property.

(b) **PROVIDING ASSISTANCE.**—Notwithstanding section 1301(a) of title 31 or any other law, an executive agency may provide services, work, materials, and equipment for purposes of this section without reimbursement or transfer of amounts.

(c) **POLICIES AND METHODS.**—The use or provision of services, work, materials, and equipment under this section must be in conformity with policies and methods the Administrator of General Services prescribes under section 501 of this title.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1081.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
504	40:481(d).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §201(d), as added Pub. L. 85-781, Aug. 27, 1958, 72 Stat. 936.

In subsection (b), the words “section 1301(a) of title 31” are substituted for “section 3678 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 628)” in section 201(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of section 4(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97-258, 96 Stat. 1067), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code.

In subsection (c), the words “and methods” are added for consistency with section 501(b)(2) of the revised title.

§ 505. Exchange or transfer of medical supplies

(a) **EXCESS PROPERTY DETERMINATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Medical materials or supplies an executive agency holds for national emergency purposes are considered excess property for purposes of subchapter II when the head of the agency determines that—

(A) the remaining storage or shelf life is too short to justify continued retention for national emergency purposes; and

(B) transfer or other disposal is in the national interest.

(2) **TIMING.**—To the greatest extent practicable, the head of the agency shall make the determination in sufficient time to allow for the transfer or other disposal and use of medical materials or supplies before their shelf life expires and they are rendered unfit for human use.

(b) **TRANSFER OR EXCHANGE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with regulations the Administrator of General Services prescribes, medical materials or supplies considered excess property may be transferred to another federal agency or exchanged with another federal agency for other medical materials or supplies.

(2) **USE OF PROCEEDS.**—Any proceeds derived from a transfer under this section may be credited to the current applicable appropriation or fund of the transferor agency and shall be available only to purchase medical materials or supplies to be held for national emergency purposes.

(3) **DISPOSAL AS SURPLUS PROPERTY.**—If the materials or supplies are not transferred to or exchanged with another federal agency, they shall be disposed of as surplus property.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1081.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
505	40:481(e).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §201(e), as added Pub. L. 91–426, §1, Sept. 26, 1970, 84 Stat. 883.

In subsection (a)(2), the words “holding such medical materials or supplies” and “provided for in the first sentence of this subsection” are omitted as unnecessary because of the reorganization of the revised section. The words “in sufficient time to allow for” are substituted for “at such times as to insure . . . in sufficient time” for clarity and to eliminate unnecessary words.

§ 506. Inventory controls and systems

(a) **ACTIVITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), and after adequate advance notice to affected executive agencies, the Administrator of General Services may undertake the following activities as necessary to carry out functions under this chapter:

(A) **SURVEYS AND REPORTS.**—Survey and obtain executive agency reports on Federal Government property and property management practices.

(B) **INVENTORY LEVELS.**—Cooperate with executive agencies to establish reasonable inventory levels for property stocked by them, and report any excessive inventory levels to Congress and to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(C) **FEDERAL SUPPLY CATALOG SYSTEM.**—Establish and maintain a uniform federal supply catalog system that is appropriate to identify and classify personal property under the control of federal agencies.

(D) **STANDARD PURCHASE SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARD FORMS AND PROCEDURES.**—Prescribe standard purchase specifications and standard forms and procedures (except forms and procedures that the Comptroller General prescribes by law) subject to regulations the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy prescribes under the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.).

(2) **SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator of General Services shall carry out activities under paragraph (1) with due regard to the requirements of the Department of Defense, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

(B) **FEDERAL SUPPLY CATALOG SYSTEM.**—In establishing and maintaining a uniform fed-

eral supply catalog system under paragraph (1)(C), the Administrator of General Services and the Secretary shall coordinate to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(b) **ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—Each federal agency shall use the uniformed federal supply catalog system, the standard purchase specifications, and the standard forms and procedures established under subsection (a), except as the Administrator of General Services, considering efficiency, economy, or other interests of the Government, may otherwise provide.

(c) **AUDIT OF PROPERTY ACCOUNTS.**—The Comptroller General shall audit all types of property accounts and transactions. Audits shall be conducted at the time and in the manner the Comptroller General decides and as far as practicable at the place where the property or records of the executive agencies are kept. Audits shall include an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal controls and audits, and a general audit of the discharge of accountability for Government-owned or controlled property, based on generally accepted principles of auditing.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1082.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
506	40:487.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §206, 63 Stat. 390; July 12, 1952, ch. 703, §1(k), 66 Stat. 593; Pub. L. 93–400, §15(3), Aug. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 800; Pub. L. 96–83, §10(a), Oct. 10, 1979, 93 Stat. 652; Pub. L. 98–191, §§8(d)(1), 9(a)(2), Dec. 1, 1983, 97 Stat. 1331.

In subsection (a)(1)(B), the words “from time to time” are omitted as unnecessary. The words “Director of the Office of Management and Budget” are substituted for “Director of the Bureau of the Budget” in section 206(a)(2) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because the office of Director of the Bureau of the Budget was redesignated the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by section 102(b) of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 (eff. July 1, 1970, 84 Stat. 2085). Section 102 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, was repealed by section 5(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97–258, 96 Stat. 1085), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code, but the successor provision, 31:502, continued the designation as Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In subsection (a)(1)(D), the words “Subject to regulations” are substituted for “subject to regulations and regulations” in section 206(a)(4) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to correct an error resulting from an inconsistency between section 8(d)(1) and section 9(a)(2) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98–191, 97 Stat. 1331).

In subsection (a)(2)(A), the words “Department of Defense” are substituted for “National Military Establishment” in section 206(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because the Department of Defense is deemed to succeed the National Military Establishment under section 12(a) and (g) of the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (ch. 412, 63 Stat. 591).

In subsection (c), the words “Comptroller General” are substituted for “General Accounting Office” because of 31:702 and for consistency in the revised title.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(1)(D), is Pub. L. 93-400, Aug. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 796, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 7 (§401 et seq.) of Title 41, Public Contracts. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 401 of Title 41 and Tables.

SUBCHAPTER II—USE OF PROPERTY

§ 521. Policies and methods

Subject to section 523 of this title, in order to minimize expenditures for property, the Administrator of General Services shall—

(1) prescribe policies and methods to promote the maximum use of excess property by executive agencies; and

(2) provide for the transfer of excess property—

(A) among federal agencies; and

(B) to the organizations specified in section 321(c)(2) of this title.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1083.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
521	40:483(a)(1) (1st sentence).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §202(a)(1) (1st sentence), 63 Stat. 384; July 12, 1952, ch. 703, §1(f), 66 Stat. 593; Pub. L. 93-599, (1), Jan. 2, 1975, 88 Stat. 1954.

The words “the provisions of” are omitted as unnecessary.

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM TO ACQUIRE EXCESS REAL PROPERTY IN GUAM

Pub. L. 106-504, §1, Nov. 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 2309, as amended by Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title X, §1056(a)(6), Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3439, provided that:

“(a) TRANSFER OF EXCESS REAL PROPERTY.—(1) Except as provided in subsection (d), before screening excess real property located on Guam for further Federal utilization under section 202 [now 40 U.S.C. 521 et seq.] of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.) [now 40 U.S.C. 101 et seq.] (hereinafter the ‘Property Act’), the Administrator shall notify the Government of Guam that the property is available for transfer pursuant to this section.

“(2) If the Government of Guam, within 180 days after receiving notification under paragraph (1), notifies the Administrator that the Government of Guam intends to acquire the property under this section, the Administrator shall transfer such property in accordance with subsection (b). Otherwise, the property shall be screened for further Federal use and then, if there is no other Federal use, shall be disposed of in accordance with the Property Act.

“(b) CONDITIONS OF TRANSFER.—(1) Any transfer of excess real property to the Government of Guam may be only for a public purpose and shall be without further consideration.

“(2) All transfers of excess real property to the Government of Guam shall be subject to such restrictive covenants as the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, in the case of property reported excess by a military department, determines to be necessary to ensure that: (A) the use of the property is compatible with continued military activities on Guam; (B) the use of the property is consistent with the environmental condition of the property; (C) access is available to the United States to conduct any addi-

tional environmental remediation or monitoring that may be required; (D) the property is used only for a public purpose and can not be converted to any other use; and (E) to the extent that facilities on the property have been occupied and used by another Federal agency for a minimum of 2 years, that the transfer to the Government of Guam is subject to the terms and conditions for such use and occupancy.

“(3) All transfers of excess real property to the Government of Guam are subject to all otherwise applicable Federal laws, except section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, or section 501 of Public Law 100-77 (42 U.S.C. 11411).

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

“(1) The term ‘Administrator’ means—

“(A) the Administrator of General Services; or

“(B) the head of any Federal agency with the authority to dispose of excess real property on Guam.

“(2) The term ‘base closure law’ has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(17) of title 10, United States Code.

“(3) The term ‘excess real property’ means excess property (as that term is defined in section 3 of the Property Act [now 40 U.S.C. 102]) that is real property and was acquired by the United States prior to the enactment of this section [Nov. 13, 2000].

“(4) The term ‘Guam National Wildlife Refuge’ includes those lands within the refuge overlay under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, identified as DoD lands in figure 3, on page 74, and as sub-merged lands in figure 7, on page 78 of the ‘Final Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Guam National Wildlife Refuge, Territory of Guam, July 1993’ to the extent that the Federal Government holds title to such lands.

“(5) The term ‘public purpose’ means those public benefit purposes for which the United States may dispose of property pursuant to section 203 of the Property Act [now 40 U.S.C. 541 et seq.], as implemented by the Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR 101-47) or the specific public benefit uses set forth in section 3(c) of the Guam Excess Lands Act (Public Law 103-339; 108 Stat. 3116), except that such definition shall not include the transfer of land to an individual or entity for private use other than on a nondiscriminatory basis.

“(d) EXEMPTIONS.—Notwithstanding that such property may be excess real property, the provisions of this section shall not apply—

“(1) to real property on Guam that is declared excess by the Department of Defense for the purpose of transferring that property to the Coast Guard;

“(2) to real property on Guam that is located within the Guam National Wildlife Refuge, which shall be transferred according to the following procedure:

“(A) The Administrator shall notify the Government of Guam and the Fish and Wildlife Service that such property has been declared excess. The Government of Guam and the Fish and Wildlife Service shall have 180 days to engage in discussions toward an agreement providing for the future ownership and management of such real property.

“(B) If the parties reach an agreement under subparagraph (A) within 180 days after notification of the declaration of excess, the real property shall be transferred and managed in accordance with such agreement: *Provided*, That such agreement shall be transmitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the appropriate committees of the United States House of Representatives not less than 60 days prior to such transfer and any such transfer shall be subject to the other provisions of this section.

“(C) If the parties do not reach an agreement under subparagraph (A) within 180 days after notification of the declaration of excess, the Administrator shall provide a report to Congress on the status of the discussions, together with his recommendations on the likelihood of resolution of differences and the comments of the Fish and Wildlife

Service and the Government of Guam. If the subject property is under the jurisdiction of a military department, the military department may transfer administrative control over the property to the General Services Administration subject to any terms and conditions applicable to such property. In the event of such a transfer by a military department to the General Services Administration, the Department of the Interior shall be responsible for all reasonable costs associated with the custody, accountability and control of such property until final disposition.

“(D) If the parties come to agreement prior to congressional action, the real property shall be transferred and managed in accordance with such agreement: *Provided*, That such agreement shall be transmitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the appropriate committees of the United States House of Representatives not less than 60 days prior to such transfer and any such transfer shall be subject to the other provisions of this section.

“(E) Absent an agreement on the future ownership and use of the property, such property may not be transferred to another Federal agency or out of Federal ownership except pursuant to an Act of Congress specifically identifying such property;

“(3) to real property described in the Guam Excess Lands Act (Public Law 103-339; 108 Stat. 3116) which shall be disposed of in accordance with such Act;

“(4) to real property on Guam that is declared excess as a result of a base closure law; or

“(5) to facilities on Guam declared excess by the managing Federal agency for the purpose of transferring the facility to a Federal agency that has occupied the facility for a minimum of 2 years when the facility is declared excess together with the minimum land or interest therein necessary to support the facility.

“(e) DUAL CLASSIFICATION PROPERTY.—If a parcel of real property on Guam that is declared excess as a result of a base closure law also falls within the boundary of the Guam National Wildlife Refuge, such parcel of property shall be disposed of in accordance with the base closure law.

“(f) AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS.—The Administrator of General Services, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior, may issue such regulations as he deems necessary to carry out this section.”

§ 522. Reimbursement for transfer of excess property

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c), the Administrator of General Services, with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall prescribe the amount of reimbursement required for a transfer of excess property.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT AT FAIR VALUE.—The amount of reimbursement required for a transfer of excess property is the fair value of the property, as determined by the Administrator, if—

(1) net proceeds are requested under section 574(a) of this title; or

(2) either the transferor or the transferee agency (or the organizational unit affected) is—

(A) subject to chapter 91 of title 31; or

(B) an organization specified in section 321(c)(2) of this title.

(c) DISTRIBUTION THROUGH GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION SUPPLY CENTERS.—Excess property determined by the Administrator to be suitable for distribution through the supply cen-

ters of the General Services Administration shall be retransferred at prices set by the Administrator with due regard to prices established under section 321(d) of this title.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1083; Pub. L. 109-284, § 6(1), (2), Sept. 27, 2006, 120 Stat. 1212.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
522	40:483(a)(1) (last sentence).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 202(a)(1) (last sentence), 63 Stat. 384; July 12, 1952, ch. 703, § 1(f), 66 Stat. 593.

In subsection (a), the words “Director of the Office of Management and Budget” are substituted for “Director of the Bureau of the Budget” in section 202(a)(1) (last sentence) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because the office of Director of the Bureau of the Budget was redesignated the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by section 102(b) of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 (eff. July 1, 1970, 84 Stat. 2085). Section 102 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, was repealed by section 5(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97-258, 96 Stat. 1085), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code, but the successor provision, 31:502, continued the designation as Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In subsection (b)(1), the reference to “section 204(b)” in section 202(a)(1) (last sentence) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is translated as a reference to section 204(c) of the Act because subsection (b) was redesignated as (c) by the Act of August 31, 1954 (ch. 1178, 68 Stat. 1051).

In subsection (b)(2)(A), the words “chapter 91 of title 31” are substituted for “the Government Corporation Control Act (59 Stat. 597, 31 U.S.C. 841)” in section 202(a)(1) (last sentence) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of section 4(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97-258, 96 Stat. 1067), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code.

In subsection (c), the word “at” is substituted for “as” (in the phrase “as [sic] prices set by the Administrator”) to reflect the probable intent of Congress. See Senate Report No. 2075, dated July 2, 1952 (United States Code Congressional and Administrative News, 82nd Congress, 2d Session, 1952, Volume 2, p. 2123).

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 109-284, § 6(1), struck out “of this section” after “subsections (b) and (c)”.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 109-284, § 6(2), substituted “at” for “At” in heading.

§ 523. Excess real property located on Indian reservations

(a) PROCEDURES FOR TRANSFER.—The Administrator of General Services shall prescribe procedures necessary to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, without compensation, excess real property located within the reservation of any group, band, or tribe of Indians that is recognized as eligible for services by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(b) PROPERTY HELD IN TRUST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall hold excess real property transferred under this section in trust for the benefit and use of the group, band, or tribe of Indians, within whose reservation the excess real property is located.

(2) SPECIAL REQUIREMENT FOR OKLAHOMA.—The Secretary shall hold excess real property

that is located in Oklahoma and transferred under this section in trust for Oklahoma Indian tribes recognized by the Secretary if the real property—

(A) is located within boundaries of former reservations in Oklahoma, as defined by the Secretary, and was held in trust by the Federal Government for an Indian tribe when the Government acquired it; or

(B) is contiguous to real property presently held in trust by the Government for an Oklahoma Indian tribe and was held in trust by the Government for an Indian tribe at any time.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1083.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
523	40:483(a)(2).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §202(a)(2), as added Pub. L. 93–599, (2), Jan. 2, 1975, 88 Stat. 1954.

§ 524. Duties of executive agencies

(a) REQUIRED.—Each executive agency shall—

(1) maintain adequate inventory controls and accountability systems for property under its control;

(2) continuously survey property under its control to identify excess property;

(3) promptly report excess property to the Administrator of General Services;

(4) perform the care and handling of excess property; and

(5) transfer or dispose of excess property as promptly as possible in accordance with authority delegated and regulations prescribed by the Administrator.

(b) REQUIRED AS FAR AS PRACTICABLE.—Each executive agency, as far as practicable, shall—

(1) reassign property to another activity within the agency when the property is no longer required for the purposes of the appropriation used to make the purchase;

(2) transfer excess property under its control to other federal agencies and to organizations specified in section 321(c)(2) of this title; and

(3) obtain excess property from other federal agencies.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1084.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
524(a)	40:483(b).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §202(b), 63 Stat. 384.
524(b)	40:483(c).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §202(c), 63 Stat. 384; July 12, 1952, ch. 703, §1(g), 66 Stat. 593.

In clause (a)(2), the word “identify” is substituted for “determine which is” to eliminate unnecessary words.

In clause (b)(1), the words “determined to be” are omitted as unnecessary.

OMB REPORT

Pub. L. 109–396, title IV, §408, Dec. 15, 2006, 120 Stat. 2720, provided that:

“(a) OMB REPORT ON SURPLUS AND EXCESS PROPERTY.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enact-

ment of this Act [Dec. 15, 2006], the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a report on surplus and excess government property to Congress including—

“(1) the total value and amount of surplus and excess government property, provided in the aggregate, as well as totaled by agency; and

“(2) a list of the 100 most eligible surplus government properties for sale and how much they are worth.

“(b) DATA SHARING AMONG FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act [Dec. 15, 2006], the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall—

“(1) develop and implement procedures requiring Federal agencies to share data on surplus and excess Federal real property under the jurisdiction of each agency; and

“(2) report to Congress on the development and implementation of such procedures.”

§ 525. Excess personal property for federal agency grantees

(a) GENERAL PROHIBITION.—A federal agency is prohibited from obtaining excess personal property for the purpose of furnishing the property to a grantee of the agency, except as provided in this section.

(b) EXCEPTION FOR PUBLIC AGENCIES AND TAX-EXEMPT NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under regulations the Administrator of General Services may prescribe, a federal agency may obtain excess personal property for the purpose of furnishing it to a public agency or an organization that is non-profit and exempt from taxation under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 501), if—

(A) the agency or organization is conducting a federally sponsored project pursuant to a grant made for a specific purpose with a specific termination provision;

(B) the property is to be furnished for use in connection with the grant; and

(C)(i) the sponsoring federal agency pays an amount equal to 25 percent of the original acquisition cost (except for costs of care and handling) of the excess property; and

(ii) the amount is deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(2) TITLE.—Title to excess property obtained under this subsection vests in the grantee. The grantee shall account for and dispose of the property in accordance with procedures governing accountability for personal property acquired under grant agreements.

(c) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN PROPERTY FURNISHED BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “State” means a State of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

(2) IN GENERAL.—Under regulations and restrictions the Administrator may prescribe, subsection (a) does not apply to property furnished by the Secretary of Agriculture to—

(A) a state¹ or county extension service engaged in cooperative agricultural exten-

¹ So in original. Probably should be capitalized.

sion work under the Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C. 341 et seq.);

(B) a state¹ experiment station engaged in cooperative agricultural research work under the Hatch Act of 1887 (7 U.S.C. 361a et seq.); or

(C) an institution engaged in cooperative agricultural research or extension work under section 1433, 1434, 1444, or 1445 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3195, 3196, 3221, or 3222), or the Act of October 10, 1962 (16 U.S.C. 582a et seq.), if the Federal Government retains title.

(d) OTHER EXCEPTIONS.—Under regulations and restrictions the Administrator may prescribe, subsection (a) does not apply to—

(1) property furnished under section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2358), to the extent that the Administrator determines that the property is not needed for donation under section 549 of this title;

(2) scientific equipment furnished under section 11(e) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1870(e));

(3) property furnished under section 203 of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 580a), in connection with the Cooperative Forest Fire Control Program, if the Government retains title; or

(4) property furnished in connection with a grant to a tribe, as defined in section 3(c) of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1452(c)).

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1084.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
525(a)	40:483(d) (words before par. (1)).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 202(d), as added Pub. L. 94–519, § 3, Oct. 17, 1976, 90 Stat. 2454; Pub. L. 97–98, title XIV, § 1443, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1321.
525(b)	40:483(d)(1).	
525(c)	40:483(d)(2)(E).	
525(d)	40:483(d)(2)(A)–(D).	

In subsection (b)(1), before cl. (A), the words “institution or” are omitted as unnecessary. In clause (A), the words “termination provision” are substituted for “termination made” for clarity.

In subsection (b)(2), the words “The grantee shall account for and dispose of” are substituted for “and shall be accounted for and disposed of” for clarity.

In subsections (c) and (d), the text of 40:483(d)(2) (last sentence) is omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (c)(1), the words “Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands” are omitted and the words “the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau” are added because of the termination of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. See 48:1681 note prec.

In subsection (d)(1), the words “to the extent” are substituted for “where and to the extent” to eliminate unnecessary words. The words “to be furnished under such Act” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (d)(4), the words “Indian Financing Act of 1974” are substituted for “Indian Financing Act” in section 202(d)(2)(D) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to execute the probable intent of Congress. The word “tribe” is substituted for “Indian tribes” for consistency with 25:1452(c).

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Smith-Lever Act, referred to in subsec. (c)(2)(A), is act May 8, 1914, ch. 79, 38 Stat. 372, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter IV (§341 et seq.) of chapter 13 of Title 7, Agriculture. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 341 of Title 7 and Tables.

The Hatch Act of 1887, referred to in subsec. (c)(2)(B), is act Mar. 2, 1887, ch. 314, 24 Stat. 440, as amended, which is classified generally to sections 361a to 361i of Title 7, Agriculture. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 361a of Title 7 and Tables.

Act of October 10, 1962 (16 U.S.C. 582a et seq.), referred to in subsec. (c)(2)(C), is Pub. L. 87–788, Oct. 10, 1962, 76 Stat. 806, popularly known as the “McIntire-Stennis Act of 1962” and also as the “McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Act”, which is classified generally to subchapter III (§582a et seq.) of chapter 3 of Title 16, Conservation. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 582a of Title 16 and Tables.

§ 526. Temporary assignment of excess real property

(a) ASSIGNMENT OF SPACE.—The Administrator of General Services may temporarily assign or reassign space in excess real property to a federal agency, for use as office or storage space or for a related purpose, if the Administrator determines that assignment or reassignment is more advantageous than permanent transfer. The Administrator shall determine the duration of the assignment or reassignment.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT FOR MAINTENANCE.—If there is no appropriation available to the Administrator for the expense of maintaining the space, the Administrator may obtain appropriate reimbursement from the federal agency.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1085.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
526	40:483(g).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 202(g), 63 Stat. 385.

In subsection (a), the words “for use as office or storage space or for a related purpose” are substituted for “for office, storage, or related facilities” for clarity.

§ 527. Abandonment, destruction, or donation of property

The Administrator of General Services may authorize the abandonment or destruction of property, or the donation of property to a public body, if—

- (1) the property has no commercial value; or
- (2) the estimated cost of continued care and handling exceeds the estimated proceeds from sale.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1086.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
527	40:483(h).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 202(h), 63 Stat. 385.

§ 528. Utilization of excess furniture

A department or agency of the Federal Government may not use amounts provided by law

to purchase furniture if the Administrator of General Services determines that requirements can reasonably be met by transferring excess furniture, including rehabilitated furniture, from other departments or agencies pursuant to this subtitle.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1086.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
528	40:483b.	Aug. 7, 1953, ch. 340, § 1316, 67 Stat. 439.

The words “Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law” are omitted as unnecessary. The words “may not use funds provided by law to purchase furniture” are substituted for “no funds shall be available in this or any other Act for the purchase of furniture” for clarity and to eliminate unnecessary words.

§ 529. Annual executive agency reports on excess personal property

(a) IN GENERAL.—During the calendar quarter following the close of each fiscal year, each executive agency shall submit to the Administrator of General Services a report on personal property—

(1) obtained as—

(A) excess property; or

(B) personal property determined to be no longer required for the purpose of the appropriation used to make the purchase; and

(2) furnished within the United States to a recipient other than a federal agency.

(b) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—The report must set out the categories of equipment and show—

(1) the acquisition cost of the property;

(2) the recipient of the property; and

(3) other information the Administrator may require.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1086.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
529	40:483(e).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 202(e), as added Pub. L. 94–519, § 3, Oct. 17, 1976, 90 Stat. 2454.

In subsection (a)(2), the words “in any manner whatsoever” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (b), the words “set out the categories of equipment” are substituted for “showing . . . categories of equipment” to clarify the required form and content of the report. The words “The Administrator shall submit a report to the Senate (or to the Secretary of the Senate if the Senate is not in session) and to the House of Representatives (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) summarizing and analyzing the reports of the executive agencies” are omitted pursuant to section 3003 of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note). See, also, page 173 of House Document No. 103–7.

SUBCHAPTER III—DISPOSING OF PROPERTY

§ 541. Supervision and direction

Except as otherwise provided in this subchapter, the Administrator of General Services

shall supervise and direct the disposition of surplus property in accordance with this subtitle.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1086.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
541	40:484(a).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 203(a), 63 Stat. 385.

The words “shall supervise and direct the disposition of surplus property in accordance with this subtitle” are substituted for “shall have supervision and direction over the disposition of surplus property. Such property shall be disposed of to such extent, at such time, in such areas, by such agencies, at such terms and conditions, and in such manner, as may be prescribed in or pursuant to this Act” for clarity and to eliminate unnecessary words.

TRANSFERRED PROPERTIES; REQUESTS PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 30, 1983

Pub. L. 98–181, title I, § 126(a)(2), (3), Nov. 30, 1983, 97 Stat. 1175, provided that:

“(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) [repealing former 40 U.S.C. 484b], the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Agriculture may dispose of Federal surplus real property pursuant to the terms of section 414 of such Act [former 40 U.S.C. 484b] if, prior to the date of the enactment of this Act [Nov. 30, 1983], either Secretary had requested the Administrator of General Services to transfer such property for such disposition.

“(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), section 414(b) [former 40 U.S.C. 484b(b)] of such Act shall continue to apply, where applicable, to all property transferred by either Secretary pursuant to section 414 of such Act, including properties transferred pursuant to paragraph (2).”

§ 542. Care and handling

The disposal of surplus property, and the care and handling of the property pending disposition, may be performed by the General Services Administration or, when the Administrator of General Services decides, by the executive agency in possession of the property or by any other executive agency that agrees.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1086.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
542	40:484(b).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 203(b), 63 Stat. 385.

§ 543. Method of disposition

An executive agency designated or authorized by the Administrator of General Services to dispose of surplus property may do so by sale, exchange, lease, permit, or transfer, for cash, credit, or other property, with or without warranty, on terms and conditions that the Administrator considers proper. The agency may execute documents to transfer title or other interest in the property and may take other action it considers necessary or proper to dispose of the property under this chapter.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1086.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
543	40:484(c).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §203(c), 63 Stat. 385.

§ 544. Validity of transfer instruments

A deed, bill of sale, lease, or other instrument executed by or on behalf of an executive agency purporting to transfer title or other interest in surplus property under this chapter is conclusive evidence of compliance with the provisions of this chapter concerning title or other interest of a bona fide grantee or transferee for value and without notice of lack of compliance.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1087.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
544	40:484(d).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §203(d), 63 Stat. 385.

§ 545. Procedure for disposal**(a) PUBLIC ADVERTISING FOR BIDS.—****(1) REQUIREMENT.—**

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Administrator of General Services may make or authorize a disposal or a contract for disposal of surplus property only after public advertising for bids, under regulations the Administrator prescribes.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—This subsection does not apply to disposal or a contract for disposal of surplus property—

- (i) under subsection (b) or (d); or
- (ii) by abandonment, destruction, or donation or through a contract broker.

(2) TIME, METHOD, AND TERMS.—The time, method, and terms and conditions of advertisement must permit full and free competition consistent with the value and nature of the property involved.

(3) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.—Bids must be publicly disclosed at the time and place stated in the advertisement.

(4) AWARDS.—An award shall be made with reasonable promptness by notice to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming to the invitation for bids, is most advantageous to the Federal Government, price and other factors considered. However, all bids may be rejected if it is in the public interest to do so.

(b) NEGOTIATED DISPOSAL.—Under regulations the Administrator prescribes, disposals and contracts for disposal may be negotiated without regard to subsection (a), but subject to obtaining competition that is feasible under the circumstances, if—

(1) necessary in the public interest—

(A) during the period of a national emergency declared by the President or Congress, with respect to a particular lot of personal property; or

(B) for a period not exceeding three months, with respect to a specifically described category of personal property as determined by the Administrator;

(2) the public health, safety, or national security will be promoted by a particular disposal of personal property;

(3) public exigency will not allow delay incident to advertising certain personal property;

(4) the nature and quantity of personal property involved are such that disposal under subsection (a) would impact an industry to an extent that would adversely affect the national economy, and the estimated fair market value of the property and other satisfactory terms of disposal can be obtained by negotiation;

(5) the estimated fair market value of the property involved does not exceed \$15,000;

(6) after advertising under subsection (a), the bid prices for the property, or part of the property, are not reasonable or have not been independently arrived at in open competition;

(7) with respect to real property, the character or condition of the property or unusual circumstances make it impractical to advertise publicly for competitive bids and the fair market value of the property and other satisfactory terms of disposal can be obtained by negotiation;

(8) the disposal will be to a State, territory, or possession of the United States, or to a political subdivision of, or a tax-supported agency in, a State, territory, or possession, and the estimated fair market value of the property and other satisfactory terms of disposal are obtained by negotiation; or

(9) otherwise authorized by law.

(c) DISPOSAL THROUGH CONTRACT BROKERS.—

Disposals and contracts for disposal of surplus real and related personal property through contract realty brokers employed by the Administrator shall be made in the manner followed in similar commercial transactions under regulations the Administrator prescribes. The regulations must require that brokers give wide public notice of the availability of the property for disposal.

(d) NEGOTIATED SALE AT FIXED PRICE.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Administrator may make a negotiated sale of personal property at a fixed price, either directly or through the use of a disposal contractor, without regard to subsection (a). However, the sale must be publicized to an extent consistent with the value and nature of the property involved and the price established must reflect the estimated fair market value of the property. Sales under this subsection are limited to categories of personal property for which the Administrator determines that disposal under this subsection best serves the interests of the Government.

(2) FIRST OFFER.—Under regulations and restrictions the Administrator prescribes, an opportunity to purchase property at a fixed price under this subsection may be offered first to an entity specified in subsection (b)(8) that has expressed an interest in the property.

(e) EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS FOR NEGOTIATED DISPOSALS.—**(1) REQUIREMENT.—**

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an explanatory statement of the circumstances shall be prepared for each disposal by negotiation of—

(i) personal property that has an estimated fair market value in excess of \$15,000;

(ii) real property that has an estimated fair market value in excess of \$100,000, except that real property disposed of by lease or exchange is subject only to clauses (iii)–(v) of this subparagraph;

(iii) real property disposed of by lease for a term of not more than 5 years, if the estimated fair annual rent is more than \$100,000 for any year;

(iv) real property disposed of by lease for a term of more than 5 years, if the total estimated rent over the term of the lease is more than \$100,000; or

(v) real property or real and related personal property disposed of by exchange, regardless of value, or any property for which any part of the consideration is real property.

(B) EXCEPTION.—An explanatory statement is not required for a disposal of personal property under subsection (d), or for a disposal of real or personal property authorized by any other law to be made without advertising.

(2) TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—The explanatory statement shall be transmitted to the appropriate committees of Congress in advance of the disposal, and a copy of the statement shall be preserved in the files of the executive agency making the disposal.

(3) LISTING IN REPORT.—A report of the Administrator under section 126 of this title must include a listing and description of any negotiated disposals of surplus property having an estimated fair market value of more than \$15,000, in the case of real property, or \$5,000, in the case of any other property, other than disposals for which an explanatory statement has been transmitted under this subsection.

(f) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAW.—Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5) does not apply to a disposal or contract for disposal made under this section.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1087.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
545	40:484(e).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §203(e), 63 Stat. 386; July 12, 1952, ch. 703, §1(i), 66 Stat. 593; Aug. 8, 1953, ch. 399, 67 Stat. 521; July 14, 1954, ch. 481, 68 Stat. 474; Aug. 3, 1956, ch. 942, 70 Stat. 1020; Pub. L. 85–486, July 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 288; Pub. L. 100–612, §§3, 4, Nov. 5, 1988, 102 Stat. 3180.

In subsection (e)(3), the words “A report” are substituted for “the annual report” for consistency in the revised title. See the revision note under section 126 of this title.

§ 546. Contractor inventories

Subject to regulations of the Administrator of General Services, an executive agency may authorize a contractor or subcontractor with the

agency to retain or dispose of contractor inventory.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1089.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
546	40:484(f).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §203(f), 63 Stat. 386.

§ 547. Agricultural commodities, foods, and cotton or woolen goods

(a) POLICIES.—The Administrator of General Services shall consult with the Secretary of Agriculture to formulate policies for the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities, surplus foods processed from agricultural commodities, and surplus cotton or woolen goods. The policies shall be formulated to prevent surplus agricultural commodities, or surplus foods processed from agricultural commodities, from being dumped on the market in a disorderly manner and disrupting the market prices for agricultural commodities.

(b) TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall transfer without charge to the Department of Agriculture any surplus agricultural commodities, foods, and cotton or woolen goods for disposal, when the Secretary determines that a transfer is necessary for the Secretary to carry out responsibilities for price support or stabilization.

(2) DEPOSIT OF RECEIPTS.—Receipts resulting from disposal by the Department under this subsection shall be deposited pursuant to any authority available to the Secretary. When applicable, however, net proceeds from the sale of surplus property transferred under this subsection shall be credited pursuant to section 572(a) of this title.

(3) LIMITATION OF SALES.—Surplus farm commodities transferred under this subsection may not be sold, other than for export, in quantities exceeding, or at prices less than, the applicable quantities and prices for sales of those commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1089.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
547(a)	40:484(g).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §203(g), (h), 63 Stat. 386.
547(b)	40:484(h).	

§ 548. Surplus vessels

The Maritime Administration shall dispose of surplus vessels of 1,500 gross tons or more which the Administration determines to be merchant vessels or capable of conversion to merchant use. The vessels shall be disposed of in accordance with part F of subtitle V of title 46 and other laws authorizing the sale of such vessels.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1090; Pub. L. 109–304, §17(g)(1), Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1708.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
548	40:484(i).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 203(i), 63 Stat. 386; Pub. L. 97-31, § 12(15), Aug. 6, 1981, 95 Stat. 154.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Pub. L. 109-304 substituted “part F of subtitle V of title 46” for “the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 App. U.S.C. 1101 et seq.),”.

§ 549. Donation of personal property through state agencies

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) PUBLIC AGENCY.—The term “public agency” means—

- (A) a State;
- (B) a political subdivision of a State (including a unit of local government or economic development district);
- (C) a department, agency, or instrumentality of a State (including instrumentalities created by compact or other agreement between States or political subdivisions); or
- (D) an Indian tribe, band, group, pueblo, or community located on a state reservation.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

(3) STATE AGENCY.—The term “state agency” means an agency designated under state law as the agency responsible for fair and equitable distribution, through donation, of property transferred under this section.

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services, in the Administrator’s discretion and under regulations the Administrator may prescribe, may transfer property described in paragraph (2) to a state agency.

(2) PROPERTY.—

- (A) IN GENERAL.—Property referred to in paragraph (1) is any personal property that—
 - (i) is under the control of an executive agency; and
 - (ii) has been determined to be surplus property.

(B) SPECIAL RULE.—In determining whether the property is to be transferred for donation under this section, no distinction may be made between property capitalized in a working-capital fund established under section 2208 of title 10 (or similar fund) and any other property.

(3) No COST.—Transfer of property under this section is without cost, except for any costs of care and handling.

(c) ALLOCATION AND TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall allocate and transfer property under this section in accordance with criteria that are based on need and use and that are established after consultation with state agencies to the extent feasible. The Administrator shall give fair

consideration, consistent with the established criteria, to an expression of need and interest from a public agency or other eligible institution within a State. The Administrator shall give special consideration to an eligible recipient’s request, transmitted through the state agency, for a specific item of property.

(2) ALLOCATION AMONG STATES.—The Administrator shall allocate property among the States on a fair and equitable basis, taking into account the condition of the property as well as the original acquisition cost of the property.

(3) RECIPIENTS AND PURPOSES.—The Administrator shall transfer to a state agency property the state agency selects for distribution through donation within the State—

(A) to a public agency for use in carrying out or promoting, for residents of a given political area, a public purpose, including conservation, economic development, education, parks and recreation, public health, and public safety; or

(B) for purposes of education or public health (including research), to a nonprofit educational or public health institution or organization that is exempt from taxation under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 501), including—

(i) a medical institution, hospital, clinic, health center, or drug abuse treatment center;

(ii) a provider of assistance to homeless individuals or to families or individuals whose annual incomes are below the poverty line (as that term is defined in section 673 of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902));

(iii) a school, college, or university;

(iv) a school for the mentally retarded or physically handicapped;

(v) a child care center;

(vi) a radio or television station licensed by the Federal Communications Commission as an educational radio or educational television station;

(vii) a museum attended by the public;

(viii) a library serving free all residents of a community, district, State, or region; or

(ix) a historic light station as defined under section 308(e)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470w-7(e)(2)), including a historic light station conveyed under subsection (b) of that section, notwithstanding the number of hours that the historic light station is open to the public.

(4) EXCEPTION.—This subsection does not apply to property transferred under subsection (d).

(d) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROPERTY.—

(1) DETERMINATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall determine whether surplus personal property under the control of the Department of Defense is usable and necessary for educational activities which are of special interest to the armed services, including maritime academies, or military, naval, Air Force, or Coast Guard preparatory schools.

(2) PROPERTY USABLE FOR SPECIAL INTEREST ACTIVITIES.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that the property is usable and necessary for educational activities which are of special interest to the armed services, the Secretary shall allocate the property for transfer by the Administrator to the appropriate state agency for distribution through donation to the educational activities.

(3) PROPERTY NOT USABLE FOR SPECIAL INTEREST ACTIVITIES.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that the property is not usable and necessary for educational activities which are of special interest to the armed services, the property may be disposed of in accordance with subsection (c).

(e) STATE PLAN OF OPERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before property may be transferred to a state agency, the State shall develop a detailed state plan of operation, in accordance with this subsection and with state law.

(2) PROCEDURE.—

(A) CONSIDERATION OF NEEDS AND RESOURCES.—In developing and implementing the state plan of operation, the relative needs and resources of all public agencies and other eligible institutions in the State shall be taken into consideration. The Administrator may consult with interested federal agencies to obtain their views concerning the administration and operation of this section.

(B) PUBLICATION AND PERIOD FOR COMMENT.—The state plan of operation, and any major amendment to the plan, may not be filed with the Administrator until 60 days after general notice of the proposed plan or amendment has been published and interested persons have been given at least 30 days to submit comments.

(C) CERTIFICATION.—The chief executive officer of the State shall certify and submit the state plan of operation to the Administrator.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) STATE AGENCY.—The state plan of operation shall include adequate assurance that the state agency has—

(i) the necessary organizational and operational authority and capability including staff, facilities, and means and methods of financing; and

(ii) established procedures for accountability, internal and external audits, cooperative agreements, compliance and use reviews, equitable distribution and property disposal, determination of eligibility, and assistance through consultation with advisory bodies and public and private groups.

(B) EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.—The state plan of operation shall provide for fair and equitable distribution of property in the State based on the relative needs and resources of interested public agencies and other eligible institutions in the State and their abilities to use the property.

(C) MANAGEMENT CONTROL AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS.—The state plan of operation shall

require, for donable property transferred under this section, that the state agency use management control and accounting systems of the same type as systems required by state law for state-owned property. However, with approval from the chief executive officer of the State, the state agency may elect to use other management control and accounting systems that are effective to govern the use, inventory control, accountability, and disposal of property under this section.

(D) RETURN AND REDISTRIBUTION FOR NON-USE.—The state plan of operation shall require the state agency to provide for the return and redistribution of donable property if the property, while still usable, has not been placed in use for the purpose for which it was donated within one year of donation or ceases to be used by the donee for that purpose within one year of being placed in use.

(E) REQUEST BY RECIPIENT.—The state plan of operation shall require the state agency, to the extent practicable, to select property requested by a public agency or other eligible institution in the State and, if requested by the recipient, to arrange shipment of the property directly to the recipient.

(F) SERVICE CHARGES.—If the state agency is authorized to assess and collect service charges from participating recipients to cover direct and reasonable indirect costs of its activities, the method of establishing the charges shall be set out in the state plan of operation. The charges shall be fair and equitable and shall be based on services the state agency performs, including screening, packing, crating, removal, and transportation.

(G) TERMS, CONDITIONS, RESERVATIONS, AND RESTRICTIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The state plan of operation shall provide that the state agency—

(I) may impose reasonable terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions on the use of property to be donated under subsection (c); and

(II) shall impose reasonable terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions on the use of a passenger motor vehicle and any item of property having a unit acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more.

(ii) SPECIAL LIMITATIONS.—If the Administrator finds that an item has characteristics that require special handling or use limitations, the Administrator may impose appropriate conditions on the donation of the property.

(H) UNUSABLE PROPERTY.—

(i) DISPOSAL.—The state plan of operation shall provide that surplus personal property which the state agency determines cannot be used by eligible recipients shall be disposed of—

(I) subject to the disapproval of the Administrator within 30 days after notice to the Administrator, through transfer by the state agency to another state agency or through abandonment or de-

struction if the property has no commercial value or if the estimated cost of continued care and handling exceeds estimated proceeds from sale; or

(II) under this subtitle, on terms and conditions and in a manner the Administrator prescribes.

(ii) **PROCEEDS FROM SALE.**—Notwithstanding subchapter IV of this chapter and section 702 of this title, the Administrator, from the proceeds of sale of property described in subsection (b), may reimburse the state agency for expenses that the Administrator considers appropriate for care and handling of the property.

(f) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS WITH STATE AGENCIES.**—

(1) **PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT.**—For purposes of carrying out this section, a cooperative agreement may be made between a state surplus property distribution agency designated under this section and—

(A) the Administrator;

(B) the Secretary of Education, for property transferred under section 550(c) of this title;

(C) the Secretary of Health and Human Services, for property transferred under section 550(d) of this title; or

(D) the head of a federal agency designated by the Administrator, the Secretary of Education, or the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(2) **SHARED RESOURCES.**—The cooperative agreement may provide that the property, facilities, personnel, or services of—

(A) a state agency may be used by a federal agency; and

(B) a federal agency may be made available to a state agency.

(3) **REIMBURSEMENT.**—The cooperative agreement may require payment or reimbursement for the use or provision of property, facilities, personnel, or services. Payment or reimbursement received from a state agency shall be credited to the fund or appropriation against which charges would otherwise be made.

(4) **SURPLUS PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO STATE AGENCY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Under the cooperative agreement, surplus property transferred to a state agency for distribution pursuant to subsection (c) may be retained by the state agency for use in performing its functions. Unless otherwise directed by the Administrator, title to the retained property vests in the state agency.

(B) **CONDITIONS.**—Retention of surplus property under this paragraph is subject to conditions that may be imposed by—

(i) the Administrator;

(ii) the Secretary of Education, for property transferred under section 550(c) of this title; or

(iii) the Secretary of Health and Human Services, for property transferred under section 550(d) of this title.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1090; Pub. L. 109–313, § 5, Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1737.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
549(a)(1), (2)	40:484(j)(5).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 203(j), 63 Stat. 386; Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 4, 64 Stat. 579; June 3, 1955, ch. 130, §§ 1, 2(a), 6(a), (b), 69 Stat. 83, 84; July 3, 1956, ch. 513, § 1, 70 Stat. 493; Pub. L. 87–786, Oct. 10, 1962, 76 Stat. 805; Pub. L. 94–519, § 1(1), Oct. 17, 1976, 90 Stat. 2451; Pub. L. 99–386, title II, § 207, Aug. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 823; Pub. L. 100–77, title V, § 502(a), July 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 510; Pub. L. 100–690, title II, § 2081(b), Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4216; Pub. L. 105–50, § 1, Oct. 6, 1997, 111 Stat. 1167.
549(a)(3), (b)	40:484(j)(1).	
549(c)	40:484(j)(3).	
549(d)	40:484(j)(2).	
549(e)	40:484(j)(4).	
549(f)	40:484(n).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 203(n), formerly (m), as added June 3, 1955, ch. 130, § 3, 69 Stat. 84; redesignated (n), Aug. 1, 1955, ch. 442, 69 Stat. 430; July 3, 1956, ch. 513, § 3, 70 Stat. 494; Pub. L. 87–94, July 20, 1961, 75 Stat. 213; Pub. L. 90–351, title I, § 525, as added Pub. L. 93–83, § 2, Aug. 6, 1973, 87 Stat. 216; Pub. L. 91–485, § 3, Oct. 22, 1970, 84 Stat. 1085; Pub. L. 94–519, § 1(3), Oct. 17, 1976, 90 Stat. 2453.

In subsection (a)(2), the words “the Northern Mariana Islands” are added because of section 502(a)(2) of the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union With the United States of America (48:1801 note).

In subsection (d), the words “Secretary of Defense” are substituted for “National Military Establishment” [subsequently changed to “Department of Defense” because of section 12(a) of the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (ch. 412, 63 Stat. 591)] because of 10:113(a).

In subsection (e)(2)(B), the words “In the event that a State legislature has not developed, according to State law, a State plan within two hundred and seventy calendar days after October 17, 1976, the chief executive officer of the State shall approve, and submit to the Administrator, a temporary State plan” are omitted as obsolete.

In subsection (f)(1)(B)–(D) and (4)(B), the words “Secretary of Education” and “Secretary of Health and Human Services” are substituted for “Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare” because of sections 301(a)(2)(P) and (b), 507, and 509(b) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20:3441(a)(2)(P) and (b), 3507, and 3508(b)).

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (c)(3)(B)(ix). Pub. L. 109–313 added cl. (ix).

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109–313 effective 60 days after Oct. 6, 2006, see section 6 of Pub. L. 109–313, set out as a note under section 5316 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of authorities, functions, personnel, and assets of the Coast Guard, including the authorities and functions of the Secretary of Transportation relating thereto, to the Department of Homeland Security, and for treatment of related references, see sections 468(b), 551(d), 552(d), and 557 of Title 6, Domestic Security, and the Department of Homeland Security Reor-

ganization Plan of November 25, 2002, as modified, set out as a note under section 542 of Title 6.

EX. ORD. NO. 12999. EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY: ENSURING OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL CHILDREN IN THE NEXT CENTURY

Ex. Ord. No. 12999, Apr. 17, 1996, 61 F.R. 17227, provided:

In order to ensure that American children have the skills they need to succeed in the information-intensive 21st century, the Federal Government is committed to working with the private sector to promote four major developments in American education: making modern computer technology an integral part of every classroom; providing teachers with the professional development they need to use new technologies effectively; connecting classrooms to the National Information Infrastructure; and encouraging the creation of excellent educational software. This Executive order streamlines the transfer of excess and surplus Federal computer equipment to our Nation's classrooms and encourages Federal employees to volunteer their time and expertise to assist teachers and to connect classrooms.

Accordingly, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the provisions of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980, as amended (15 U.S.C. 3701 *et seq.*), the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, ch. 288, 63 Stat. 377 [now chapters 1 to 11 of this title and title III of the Act of June 30, 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 *et seq.*)], and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, Public Law 104-106 [see Tables for classification], it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Protection of Educationally Useful Federal Equipment.* (a) Educationally useful Federal equipment is a vital national resource. To the extent such equipment can be used as is, separated into parts for other computers, or upgraded—either by professional technicians, students, or other recycling efforts—educationally useful Federal equipment is a valuable tool for computer education. Therefore, to the extent possible, all executive departments and agencies (hereinafter referred to as “agencies”) shall protect and safeguard such equipment, particularly when declared excess or surplus, so that it may be recycled and transferred, if appropriate, pursuant to this order.

SEC. 2. *Efficient Transfer of Educationally Useful Federal Equipment to Schools and Nonprofit Organizations.* (a) To the extent permitted by law, all agencies shall give highest preference to schools and nonprofit organizations, including community-based educational organizations, (“schools and nonprofit organizations”) in the transfer, through gift or donation, of educationally useful Federal equipment.

(b) Agencies shall attempt to give particular preference to schools and nonprofit organizations located in the Federal enterprise communities and empowerment zones established in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993, Public Law 103-66 [see 26 U.S.C. 1391 *et seq.*].

(c) Each agency shall, to the extent permitted by law and where appropriate, identify educationally useful Federal equipment that it no longer needs and transfer it to a school or nonprofit organization by:

(1) conveying research equipment directly to the school or organization pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 3710(i); or

(2) reporting excess equipment to the General Services Administration (GSA) for donation when declared surplus in accordance with section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 484(j) [now 40 U.S.C. 549]. Agencies shall report such equipment as far as possible in advance of the date the equipment becomes excess, so that GSA may attempt to arrange direct transfers from the donating agency to recipients eligible under this order.

(d) In transfers made pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section, title shall transfer directly from the agen-

cy to the schools or nonprofit organizations as required by 15 U.S.C. 3710(i). All such transfers shall be reported to the GSA. At the direction of the recipient institution or organization, and if appropriate, transferred equipment may be conveyed initially to a nonprofit reuse or recycling program that will upgrade it before transfer to the school or nonprofit organization holding title.

(e) All transfers to schools or nonprofit organizations, whether made directly or through GSA, shall be made at the lowest cost to the school or nonprofit organization permitted by law.

(f) The availability of educationally useful Federal equipment shall be made known to eligible recipients under this order by all practicable means, including newspaper, community announcements, and the Internet.

(g) The regional Federal Executive Boards shall help facilitate the transfer of educationally useful Federal equipment from the agencies they represent to recipients eligible under this order.

SEC. 3. *Assisting Teachers' Professional Development: Connecting Classrooms.* (a) Each agency that has employees who have computer expertise shall, to the extent permitted by law and in accordance with the guidelines of the Office of Personnel Management, encourage those employees to:

(1) help connect America's classrooms to the National Information Infrastructure;

(2) assist teachers in learning to use computers to teach; and

(3) provide ongoing maintenance of and technical support for the educationally useful Federal equipment transferred pursuant to this order.

(b) Each agency described in subsection (a) shall submit to the Office of Science and Technology Policy, within 6 months of the date of this order, an implementation plan to advance the developments described in this order, particularly those required in this section. The plan shall be consistent with approved agency budget totals and shall be coordinated through the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(c) Nothing in this order shall be interpreted to bar a recipient of educationally useful Federal equipment from lending that equipment, whether on a permanent or temporary basis, to a teacher, administrator, student, employee, or other designated person in furtherance of educational goals.

SEC. 4. *Definitions.* For the purposes of this order: (a) “Schools” means individual public or private education institutions encompassing prekindergarten through twelfth grade, as well as public school districts.

(b) “Community-based educational organizations” means nonprofit entities that are engaged in collaborative projects with schools or that have education as their primary focus. Such organizations shall qualify as nonprofit educational institutions or organizations for purposes of section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended [now 40 U.S.C. 549].

(c) “Educationally useful Federal equipment” means computers and related peripheral tools (e.g., printers, modems, routers, and servers), including telecommunications and research equipment, that are appropriate for use in prekindergarten, elementary, middle, or secondary school education. It shall also include computer software, where the transfer of licenses is permitted.

(d) “Nonprofit reuse or recycling program” means a 501(c) organization able to upgrade computer equipment at no or low cost to the school or nonprofit organization taking title to it.

(e) “Federal Executive Boards,” as defined in 5 C.F.R. Part 960, are regional organizations of each Federal agency's highest local officials.

SEC. 5. This order shall supersede Executive Order No. 12821 of November 16, 1992.

SEC. 6. *Judicial Review.* This order is not intended, and should not be construed, to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or its employees.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

§ 550. Disposal of real property for certain purposes

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “State” includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

(b) ENFORCEMENT AND REVISION OF INSTRUMENTS TRANSFERRING PROPERTY UNDER THIS SECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to disapproval by the Administrator of General Services within 30 days after notice of a proposed action to be taken under this section, except for personal property transferred pursuant to section 549 of this title, the official specified in paragraph (2) shall determine and enforce compliance with the terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions contained in an instrument by which a transfer under this section is made. The official shall reform, correct, or amend the instrument if necessary to correct the instrument or to conform the transfer to the requirements of law. The official shall grant a release from any term, condition, reservation or restriction contained in the instrument, and shall convey, quitclaim, or release to the transferee (or other eligible user) any right or interest reserved to the Federal Government by the instrument, if the official determines that the property no longer serves the purpose for which it was transferred or that a release, conveyance, or quitclaim deed will not prevent accomplishment of that purpose. The release, conveyance, or quitclaim deed may be made subject to terms and conditions that the official considers necessary to protect or advance the interests of the Government.

(2) SPECIFIED OFFICIAL.—The official referred to in paragraph (1) is—

(A) the Secretary of Education, for property transferred under subsection (c) for school, classroom, or other educational use;

(B) the Secretary of Health and Human Services, for property transferred under subsection (d) for use in the protection of public health, including research;

(C) the Secretary of the Interior, for property transferred under subsection (e) for public park or recreation area use;

(D) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, for property transferred under subsection (f) to provide housing or housing assistance for low-income individuals or families; and

(E) the Secretary of the Interior, for property transferred under subsection (h) for use as a historic monument for the benefit of the public.

(c) PROPERTY FOR SCHOOL, CLASSROOM, OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL USE.—

(1) ASSIGNMENT.—The Administrator, in the Administrator's discretion and under regulations that the Administrator may prescribe, may assign to the Secretary of Education for disposal surplus real property, including buildings, fixtures, and equipment situated on the property, that the Secretary recommends as needed for school, classroom, or other educational use.

(2) SALE OR LEASE.—Subject to disapproval by the Administrator within 30 days after no-

tice to the Administrator by the Secretary of Education of a proposed transfer, the Secretary, for school, classroom, or other educational use, may sell or lease property assigned to the Secretary under paragraph (1) to a State, a political subdivision or instrumentality of a State, a tax-supported educational institution, or a nonprofit educational institution that has been held exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)).

(3) FIXING VALUE.—In fixing the sale or lease value of property disposed of under paragraph (2), the Secretary of Education shall take into consideration any benefit which has accrued or may accrue to the Government from the use of the property by the State, political subdivision or instrumentality, or institution.

(d) PROPERTY FOR USE IN THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, INCLUDING RESEARCH.—

(1) ASSIGNMENT.—The Administrator, in the Administrator's discretion and under regulations that the Administrator may prescribe, may assign to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for disposal surplus real property, including buildings, fixtures, and equipment situated on the property, that the Secretary recommends as needed for use in the protection of public health, including research.

(2) SALE OR LEASE.—Subject to disapproval by the Administrator within 30 days after notice to the Administrator by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of a proposed transfer, the Secretary, for use in the protection of public health, including research, may sell or lease property assigned to the Secretary under paragraph (1) to a State, a political subdivision or instrumentality of a State, a tax-supported medical institution, or a hospital or similar institution not operated for profit that has been held exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)).

(3) FIXING VALUE.—In fixing the sale or lease value of property disposed of under paragraph (2), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall take into consideration any benefit which has accrued or may accrue to the Government from the use of the property by the State, political subdivision or instrumentality, or institution.

(e) PROPERTY FOR USE AS A PUBLIC PARK OR RECREATION AREA.—

(1) ASSIGNMENT.—The Administrator, in the Administrator's discretion and under regulations that the Administrator may prescribe, may assign to the Secretary of the Interior for disposal surplus real property, including buildings, fixtures, and equipment situated on the property, that the Secretary recommends as needed for use as a public park or recreation area.

(2) SALE OR LEASE.—Subject to disapproval by the Administrator within 30 days after notice to the Administrator by the Secretary of the Interior of a proposed transfer, the Secretary, for public park or recreation area use, may sell or lease property assigned to the Secretary under paragraph (1) to a State, a politi-

cal subdivision or instrumentality of a State, or a municipality.

(3) **FIXING VALUE.**—In fixing the sale or lease value of property disposed of under paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Interior shall take into consideration any benefit which has accrued or may accrue to the Government from the use of the property by the State, political subdivision or instrumentality, or municipality.

(4) **DEED OF CONVEYANCE.**—The deed of conveyance of any surplus real property disposed of under this subsection—

(A) shall provide that all of the property be used and maintained for the purpose for which it was conveyed in perpetuity, and that if the property ceases to be used or maintained for that purpose, all or any portion of the property shall, in its then existing condition, at the option of the Government, revert to the Government; and

(B) may contain additional terms, reservations, restrictions, and conditions the Secretary of the Interior determines are necessary to safeguard the interests of the Government.

(f) **PROPERTY FOR LOW INCOME HOUSING ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **ASSIGNMENT.**—The Administrator, in the Administrator's discretion and under regulations that the Administrator may prescribe, may assign to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for disposal surplus real property, including buildings, fixtures, and equipment situated on the property, that the Secretary recommends as needed to provide housing or housing assistance for low-income individuals or families.

(2) **SALE OR LEASE.**—Subject to disapproval by the Administrator within 30 days after notice to the Administrator by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development of a proposed transfer, the Secretary, to provide housing or housing assistance for low-income individuals or families, may sell or lease property assigned to the Secretary under paragraph (1) to a State, a political subdivision or instrumentality of a State, or a nonprofit organization that exists for the primary purpose of providing housing or housing assistance for low-income individuals or families.

(3) **SELF-HELP HOUSING.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall disapprove a proposed transfer of property under this subsection unless the Administrator determines that the property will be used for low-income housing opportunities through the construction, rehabilitation, or refurbishment of self-help housing, under terms requiring that—

(i) subject to subparagraph (B), an individual or family receiving housing or housing assistance through use of the property shall contribute a significant amount of labor toward the construction, rehabilitation, or refurbishment; and

(ii) dwellings constructed, rehabilitated, or refurbished through use of the property shall be quality dwellings that comply with local building and safety codes and standards and shall be available at prices below prevailing market prices.

(B) **GUIDELINES FOR CONSIDERING DISABILITIES.**—For purposes of fulfilling self-help requirements under paragraph (3)(A)(i), the Administrator shall ensure that nonprofit organizations receiving property under paragraph (2) develop and use guidelines to consider any disability (as defined in section 3(2) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102(2))).

(4) **FIXING VALUE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In fixing the sale or lease value of property disposed of under paragraph (2), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall take into consideration and discount the value for any benefit which has accrued or may accrue to the Government from the use of the property by the State, political subdivision or instrumentality, or nonprofit organization.

(B) **AMOUNT OF DISCOUNT.**—The amount of the discount under subparagraph (A) is 75 percent of the market value of the property, except that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may discount by a greater percentage if the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, determines that a higher percentage is justified.

(g) **PROPERTY FOR NATIONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **ASSIGNMENT.**—The Administrator, in the Administrator's discretion and under regulations that the Administrator may prescribe, may assign to the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service for disposal surplus property that the Chief Executive Officer recommends as needed for national service activities.

(2) **SALE, LEASE, OR DONATION.**—Subject to disapproval by the Administrator within 30 days after notice to the Administrator by the Chief Executive Officer of a proposed transfer, the Chief Executive Officer, for national service activities, may sell, lease, or donate property assigned to the Chief Executive Officer under paragraph (1) to an entity that receives financial assistance under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12501 et seq.).

(3) **FIXING VALUE.**—In fixing the sale or lease value of property disposed of under paragraph (2), the Chief Executive Officer shall take into consideration any benefit which has accrued or may accrue to the Government from the use of the property by the entity receiving the property.

(h) **PROPERTY FOR USE AS A HISTORIC MONUMENT.**—

(1) **CONVEYANCE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Without monetary consideration to the Government, the Administrator may convey to a State, a political subdivision or instrumentality of a State, or a municipality, the right, title, and interest of the Government in and to any surplus real and related personal property that the Secretary of the Interior determines is suitable and desirable for use as a historic monument for the benefit of the public.

(B) **RECOMMENDATION BY NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADVISORY BOARD.**—Property may be

determined to be suitable and desirable for use as a historic monument only in conformity with a recommendation by the National Park System Advisory Board established under section 3 of the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 463) (known as the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act). Only the portion of the property that is necessary for the preservation and proper observation of the property's historic features may be determined to be suitable and desirable for use as a historic monument.

(2) REVENUE-PRODUCING ACTIVITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may authorize use of any property conveyed under this subsection for revenue-producing activities if the Secretary of the Interior—

(i) determines that the activities are compatible with use of the property for historic monument purposes;

(ii) approves the grantee's plan for repair, rehabilitation, restoration, and maintenance of the property;

(iii) approves the grantee's plan for financing the repair, rehabilitation, restoration, and maintenance of the property; and

(iv) examines and approves the accounting and financial procedures used by the grantee.

(B) USE OF EXCESS INCOME.—The Secretary of the Interior may approve a grantee's financial plan only if the plan provides that the grantee shall use income exceeding the cost of repair, rehabilitation, restoration, and maintenance only for public historic preservation, park, or recreational purposes.

(C) AUDITS.—The Secretary of the Interior may periodically audit the records of the grantee that are directly related to the property conveyed.

(3) DEED OF CONVEYANCE.—The deed of conveyance of any surplus real property disposed of under this subsection—

(A) shall provide that all of the property be used and maintained for historical monument purposes in perpetuity, and that if the property ceases to be used or maintained for historical monument purposes, all or any portion of the property shall, in its then existing condition, at the option of the Government, revert to the Government; and

(B) may contain additional terms, reservations, restrictions, and conditions the Administrator determines are necessary to safeguard the interests of the Government.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1094.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
550(a)	40:484(k)(1)(D).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §203(k), 63 Stat. 387; July 12, 1952, ch. 703, §1(j), 66 Stat. 593; June 3, 1955, ch. 130, §6(a), (c), 69 Stat. 84, 85; July 3, 1956, ch. 513, §2, 70 Stat. 494; Pub. L. 91–485, §2, Oct. 22, 1970, 84 Stat. 1084; Pub. L. 92–362, §1, Aug. 4, 1972, 86 Stat. 503; Pub. L. 94–519, §1(2), Oct. 17, 1976, 90 Stat. 2453; Pub. L. 103–82, title II, §202(f), Sept. 21, 1993, 107 Stat. 888; Pub. L. 105–50, §2, Oct. 6, 1997, 111 Stat. 1167.
550(b)	40:484(k)(4).	
550(c)	40:484(k)(1) (matter before (A) related to education), (A), (C) (related to education).	
550(d)	40:484(k)(1) (matter before (A) related to public health), (B), (C) (related to public health).	
550(e)	40:484(k)(2).	
550(f)	40:484(k)(6).	
550(g)	40:484(k)(5).	
550(h)	40:484(k)(3).	

In subsections (b)(2), (c), and (d), the words “Secretary of Education” and “Secretary of Health and Human Services” are substituted for “Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare”, as appropriate, because of sections 301(a)(2)(P) and (b), 507, and 509(b) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20:3441(a)(2)(P) and (b), 3507, and 3508(b)).

In subsection (b)(2), the words “the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended”, and the text of 40:484(k)(4)(D), are omitted because the relevant provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 App.:1611 et seq.) have been repealed.

In subsection (e), the definition of “States” is omitted as unnecessary because of 40:484(k)(1)(D), restated in subsection (a).

In subsection (e)(4), the words “this subsection” are used to reflect the probable intent of Congress. In 40:484(k)(2)(C), the words “this subsection” should probably be “this paragraph”, meaning 40:484(k)(2). In the revised section, the reference to 40:484(k)(2) is translated as “this subsection” to reflect the restatement of 40:484(k)(2) as subsection (e) of the revised section.

In subsection (h), the definition of “States”, is omitted as unnecessary because of 40:484(k)(1)(D), restated in subsection (a).

In subsection (h)(1)(B), the words “National Park System Advisory Board” are substituted for “Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments” because of the amendment of 16:463 by section 9 of the Act of August 18, 1970 (Public Law 91–383), as added by section 2 of the Act of October 7, 1976 (Public Law 94–458, 90 Stat. 1940).

In subsection (h)(2)(A), the words “this subsection” are used to reflect the probable intent of Congress. In 40:484(k)(3)(A), the words “this subsection” should probably be “this paragraph”, meaning 40:484(k)(3). In the revised section, the reference to 40:484(k)(3) is translated as “this subsection” to reflect the restatement of 40:484(k)(3) as subsection (h) of the revised section. The words “or the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended” are omitted because the relevant provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 App.:1611 et seq.) have been repealed.

In subsection (h)(3), the words “this subsection” are used to reflect the probable intent of Congress. In 40:484(k)(3)(B), the words “this subsection” should probably be “this paragraph”, meaning 40:484(k)(3). In the revised section, the reference to 40:484(k)(3) is translated as “this subsection” to reflect the restatement of 40:484(k)(3) as subsection (h) of the revised section.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The National and Community Service Act of 1990, referred to in subsec.(g)(2), is Pub. L. 101-610, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3127, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 129 (§12501 et seq.) of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 12501 of Title 42 and Tables.

§ 551. Donations to American Red Cross

The Administrator of General Services, in the Administrator's discretion and under regulations that the Administrator may prescribe, may donate to the American National Red Cross for charitable purposes property that the American National Red Cross processed, produced, or donated and that has been determined to be surplus property.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1099.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
551	40:484(l).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §203(l), as added Aug. 1, 1955, ch. 442, 69 Stat. 430.

§ 552. Abandoned or unclaimed property on Government premises

(a) **AUTHORITY TO TAKE PROPERTY.**—The Administrator of General Services may take possession of abandoned or unclaimed property on premises owned or leased by the Federal Government and determine when title to the property vests in the Government. The Administrator may use, transfer, or otherwise dispose of the property.

(b) **CLAIM FILED BY FORMER OWNER.**—If a former owner files a proper claim within three years from the date that title to the property vests in the Government, the former owner shall be paid an amount—

(1) equal to the proceeds realized from the disposition of the property less costs incident to care and handling as determined by the Administrator; or

(2) if the property has been used or transferred, equal to the fair value of the property as of the time title vested in the Government less costs incident to care and handling as determined by the Administrator.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1099; Pub. L. 109-284, §6(3), Sept. 27, 2006, 120 Stat. 1212.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
552	40:484(m).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §203(m), formerly §203(l), 63 Stat. 388; redesignated §203(m), Aug. 1, 1955, ch. 442, 69 Stat. 430.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 109-284 substituted “(a) **AUTHORITY TO TAKE PROPERTY.**—The Administrator” for “(a) **AUTHORITY TO TAKE PROPERTY** Administrator”.

§ 553. Property for correctional facility, law enforcement, and emergency management response purposes

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “State” includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau, and, the Northern Mariana Islands.

(b) **AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER PROPERTY.**—The Administrator of General Services, in the Administrator's discretion and under regulations that the Administrator may prescribe, may transfer or convey to a State, or political subdivision or instrumentality of a State, surplus real and related personal property that—

(1) the Attorney General determines is required by the transferee or grantee for correctional facility use under a program approved by the Attorney General for the care or rehabilitation of criminal offenders;

(2) the Attorney General determines is required by the transferee or grantee for law enforcement purposes; or

(3) the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency determines is required by the transferee or grantee for emergency management response purposes including fire and rescue services.

(c) **NO MONETARY CONSIDERATION.**—A transfer or conveyance under this section shall be made without monetary consideration to the Federal Government.

(d) **DEED OF CONVEYANCE.**—The deed of conveyance of any surplus real and related personal property disposed of under this section—

(1) shall provide that all of the property be used and maintained for the purpose for which it was conveyed in perpetuity, and that if the property ceases to be used or maintained for that purpose, all or any portion of the property shall, in its then existing condition, at the option of the Government, revert to the Government; and

(2) may contain additional terms, reservations, restrictions, and conditions that the Administrator determines are necessary to safeguard the interests of the Government.

(e) **ENFORCEMENT AND REVISION OF INSTRUMENTS TRANSFERRING PROPERTY UNDER THIS SECTION.**—The Administrator shall determine and enforce compliance with the terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions contained in an instrument by which a transfer or conveyance under this section is made. The Administrator shall reform, correct, or amend the instrument if necessary to correct the instrument or to conform the transfer to the requirements of law. The Administrator shall grant a release from any term, condition, reservation or restriction contained in the instrument, and shall convey, quitclaim, or release to the transferee (or other eligible user) any right or interest reserved to the Government by the instrument, if the Administrator determines that the property no longer serves the purpose for which it was transferred or that a release, conveyance, or quitclaim deed will not prevent accomplishment of that purpose. The release, conveyance, or quitclaim deed may be made subject to terms

and conditions that the Administrator considers necessary to protect or advance the interests of the Government.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1099; Pub. L. 109-295, title VI, § 612(c), Oct. 4, 2006, 120 Stat. 1410.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
553	40:484(p).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 203(p), as added Pub. L. 98-473, title II, § 701, Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2129; Pub. L. 105-119, title I, § 118, Nov. 26, 1997, 111 Stat. 2468; Pub. L. 106-113, § 1000(a)(5) [§ 233(a)], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1501A-301; Pub. L. 106-168, title III, § 301, Dec. 12, 1999, 113 Stat. 1821; Pub. L. 106-398, § 1 [§ 2814], Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1654A-419.

In subsection (a), the words “Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands” are omitted and the words “the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau” are added because of the termination of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. See 48:1681 note prec.

In subsection (c), the text of 40:484(p)(1)(A) (last sentence) is omitted as executed and obsolete.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The “Administrator”, referred to in subsecs. (d)(2) and (e), is the Administrator of General Services.

CHANGE OF NAME

“Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency” substituted for “Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency” in subsec. (b)(3) on authority of section 612(c) of Pub. L. 109-295, set out as a note under section 313 of Title 6, Domestic Security. Any reference to the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in title VI of Pub. L. 109-295 or an amendment by title VI to be considered to refer and apply to the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency until Mar. 31, 2007, see section 612(f)(2) of Pub. L. 109-295, set out as a note under section 313 of Title 6.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of all functions, personnel, assets, components, authorities, grant programs, and liabilities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, including the functions of the Under Secretary for Federal Emergency Management relating thereto, to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, see section 315(a)(1) of Title 6, Domestic Security.

For transfer of functions, personnel, assets, and liabilities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, including the functions of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency relating thereto, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for treatment of related references, see former section 313(1) and sections 551(d), 552(d), and 557 of Title 6, Domestic Security, and the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan of November 25, 2002, as modified, set out as a note under section 542 of Title 6.

§ 554. Property for development or operation of a port facility

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) BASE CLOSURE LAW.—The term “base closure law” has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(17) of title 10.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam,

American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

(b) AUTHORITY FOR ASSIGNMENT TO THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION.—Under regulations that the Administrator of General Services, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense, may prescribe, the Administrator, or the Secretary of Defense in the case of property located at a military installation closed or realigned pursuant to a base closure law, may assign to the Secretary of Transportation for disposal surplus real property, including buildings, fixtures, and equipment situated on the property, that the Secretary of Transportation recommends as needed for the development or operation of a port facility.

(c) AUTHORITY FOR CONVEYANCE BY THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to disapproval by the Administrator or the Secretary of Defense within 30 days after notice of a proposed conveyance by the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Transportation, for the development or operation of a port facility, may convey property assigned to the Secretary of Transportation under subsection (b) to a State or political subdivision, municipality, or instrumentality of a State.

(2) CONVEYANCE REQUIREMENTS.—A transfer of property may be made under this section only after the Secretary of Transportation has—

(A) determined, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, that the property to be conveyed is located in an area of serious economic disruption;

(B) received and, after consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, approved an economic development plan submitted by an eligible grantee and based on assured use of the property to be conveyed as part of a necessary economic development program; and

(C) transmitted to Congress an explanatory statement that contains information substantially similar to the information contained in statements prepared under section 545(e) of this title.

(d) NO MONETARY CONSIDERATION.—A conveyance under this section shall be made without monetary consideration to the Federal Government.

(e) DEED OF CONVEYANCE.—The deed of conveyance of any surplus real and related personal property disposed of under this section shall—

(1) provide that all of the property be used and maintained for the purpose for which it was conveyed in perpetuity, and that if the property ceases to be used or maintained for that purpose, all or any portion of the property shall, in its then existing condition, at the option of the Government, revert to the Government; and

(2) contain additional terms, reservations, restrictions, and conditions that the Secretary of Transportation shall by regulation require to ensure use of the property for the purposes for which it was conveyed and to safeguard the interests of the Government.

(f) ENFORCEMENT AND REVISION OF INSTRUMENTS TRANSFERRING PROPERTY UNDER THIS SECTION.—The Secretary of Transportation shall determine and enforce compliance with the terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions contained in an instrument by which a transfer or conveyance under this section is made. The Secretary shall reform, correct, or amend the instrument if necessary to correct the instruments of law. The Secretary shall grant a release from any term, condition, reservation or restriction contained in the instrument, and shall convey, quitclaim, or release to the grantee any right or interest reserved to the Government by the instrument, if the Secretary determines that the property no longer serves the purpose for which it was transferred or that a release, conveyance, or quitclaim deed will not prevent accomplishment of that purpose. The release, conveyance, or quitclaim deed may be made subject to terms and conditions that the Secretary considers necessary to protect or advance the interests of the Government.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1100; Pub. L. 109–163, div. A, title X, §1056(a)(5)(A), Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3439; Pub. L. 109–284, §6(4), Sept. 27, 2006, 120 Stat. 1212.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
554	40:484(q).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §203(q), as added Pub. L. 103–160, div. B, title XXIX, §2927(2), Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1933.

In subsection (a), the words “Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands” are omitted and the words “the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau” are added because of the termination of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. See 48:1681 note prec.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 109–163 substituted “has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(17) of title 10.” for “means the following:

“(A) Title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100–526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

“(B) The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

“(C) Section 2687 of title 10.”

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 109–284 substituted “TRANSPORTATION.—” for “TRANSPORTATION.” in heading.

§ 555. Donation of law enforcement canines to handlers

The head of a federal agency having control of a canine that has been used by a federal agency in the performance of law enforcement duties and that has been determined by the agency to be no longer needed for official purposes may donate the canine to an individual who has experience handling canines in the performance of those duties.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1102.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
555	40:484(r).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §203(r), as added Pub. L. 105–27, §1, July 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 244.

§ 556. Disposal of dredge vessels

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services, pursuant to sections 521 through 527, 529, and 549 of this title, may dispose of a United States Army Corps of Engineers vessel used for dredging, together with related equipment owned by the Federal Government and under the control of the Chief of Engineers, if the Secretary of the Army declares the vessel to be in excess of federal needs.

(b) RECIPIENTS AND PURPOSES.—Disposal under this section is accomplished—

(1) through sale or lease to—

(A) a foreign government as part of a Corps of Engineers technical assistance program;

(B) a federal or state maritime academy for training purposes; or

(C) a non-federal public body for scientific, educational, or cultural purposes; or

(2) through sale solely for scrap to foreign or domestic interests.

(c) NO DREDGING ACTIVITIES.—A vessel described in subsection (a) shall not be disposed of under any law for the purpose of engaging in dredging activities within the United States.

(d) DEPOSIT OF AMOUNTS COLLECTED.—Amounts collected from the sale or lease of a vessel or equipment under this section shall be deposited into the revolving fund authorized by section 101 (9th par.) of the Civil Functions Appropriation¹ Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576), to be available, as provided in appropriation laws, for the operation and maintenance of vessels under the control of the Corps of Engineers.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1102.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
556	40:483d.	Pub. L. 99–662, title IX, §945, Nov. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 4200.

In subsection (a), the words “U.S. Army Corps of Engineers” are substituted for “Corps of Engineers” for clarity. The words “Secretary of the Army” are substituted for “Secretary” because of section 2 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33:2201).

In subsection (d), the words “U.S. Army Corps of Engineers” are substituted for “Corps of Engineers” for clarity.

§ 557. Donation of books to Free Public Library

Subject to regulations under this subtitle, a book that is no longer needed by an executive department, bureau, or commission of the Federal Government, and that is not an advisable addition to the Library of Congress, shall be turned over to the Free Public Library of the District of Columbia for general use if the book is appropriate for the Free Public Library.

¹ So in original. Probably should be “Appropriations”.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1102.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
557	40:484-1.	Feb. 25, 1903, ch. 755, § 1 (7th par. on p. 865), 32 Stat. 865; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 654, § 2(1), 65 Stat. 706.

§ 558. Donation of forfeited vessels

(a) IN GENERAL.—A vessel that is forfeited to the Federal Government may be donated, in accordance with procedures under this subtitle, to an eligible institution described in subsection (b).

(b) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.—An eligible institution referred to in subsection (a) is an educational institution with a commercial fishing vessel safety program or other vessel safety, education and training program. The institution must certify to the federal officer making the donation that the program includes, at a minimum, all of the following courses in vessel safety:

- (1) Vessel stability.
- (2) Firefighting.
- (3) Shipboard first aid.
- (4) Marine safety and survival.
- (5) Seamanship rules of the road.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The donation of a vessel under this section shall be made on terms and conditions considered appropriate by the federal officer making the donation. All of the following terms and conditions are required:

(1) NO WARRANTY.—The institution must accept the vessel as is, where it is, and without warranty of any kind and without any representation as to its condition or suitability for use.

(2) MAINTENANCE.—The institution is responsible for maintaining the vessel.

(3) INSTRUCTION ONLY.—The vessel may be used only for instructing students in a vessel safety education and training program.

(4) DOCUMENTATION.—If the vessel is eligible to be documented, it must be documented by the institution as a vessel of the United States under chapter 121 of title 46. The requirements of paragraph (5) must be noted on the permanent record of the vessel.

(5) DISPOSAL.—The institution must obtain prior approval from the Administrator of General Services before disposing of the vessel and any proceeds from disposal shall be payable to the Government.

(6) INSPECTION OR REGULATION.—The vessel shall be inspected or regulated in the same manner as a nautical school vessel under chapter 33 of title 46.

(d) GOVERNMENT LIABILITY.—The Government is not liable in an action arising out of the transfer or use of a vessel transferred under this section.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1103.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
558	40:484d.	Pub. L. 99-640, § 13(a)-(c), Nov. 10, 1986, 100 Stat. 3551.

In subsection (b), the words “all of” are inserted for clarity.

§ 559. Advice of Attorney General with respect to antitrust law

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “antitrust law” includes—

- (1) the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. 1 et seq.);
- (2) the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12 et seq., 29 U.S.C. 52, 53);
- (3) the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.); and
- (4) sections 73 and 74 of the Wilson Tariff Act (15 U.S.C. 8, 9).

(b) ADVICE REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An executive agency shall not dispose of property to a private interest until the agency has received the advice of the Attorney General on whether the disposal to a private interest would tend to create or maintain a situation inconsistent with antitrust law.

(2) EXCEPTION.—This section does not apply to disposal of—

(A) real property, if the estimated fair market value is less than \$3,000,000; or

(B) personal property (other than a patent, process, technique, or invention), if the estimated fair market value is less than \$3,000,000.

(c) NOTICE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An executive agency that contemplates disposing of property to a private interest shall promptly transmit notice of the proposed disposal, including probable terms and conditions, to the Attorney General.

(2) COPY.—Except for the General Services Administration, an executive agency that transmits notice under paragraph (1) shall simultaneously transmit a copy of the notice to the Administrator of General Services.

(d) ADVICE FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Within a reasonable time, not later than 60 days, after receipt of notice under subsection (c), the Attorney General shall advise the Administrator and any interested executive agency whether, so far as the Attorney General can determine, the proposed disposition would tend to create or maintain a situation inconsistent with antitrust law.

(e) REQUEST FOR INFORMATION.—On request from the Attorney General, the head of an executive agency shall furnish information the agency possesses that the Attorney General determines is appropriate or necessary to—

- (1) give advice required by this section; or
- (2) determine whether any other disposition or proposed disposition of surplus property violates antitrust law.

(f) NO EFFECT ON ANTITRUST LAW.—This subtitle does not impair, amend, or modify antitrust law or limit or prevent application of anti-

trust law to a person acquiring property under this subtitle.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1103.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
559	40:488.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §207, 63 Stat. 391; Pub. L. 85–680, Aug. 19, 1958, 72 Stat. 631; Pub. L. 100–612, §7, Nov. 5, 1988, 102 Stat. 3182.

In subsection (e), the words “the head of an executive agency” are substituted for “the Administrator or any other executive agency”, the words “or cause to be furnished” are omitted, and the words “information the agency possesses” are substituted for “such information as the Administrator or such other executive agency may possess”, to eliminate unnecessary words.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Sherman Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(1), is act July 2, 1890, ch. 647, 26 Stat. 209, as amended, which is classified to sections 1 to 7 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1 of Title 15 and Tables.

The Clayton Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(2), is act Oct. 15, 1914, ch. 323, 38 Stat. 730, as amended, which is classified generally to sections 12, 13, 14 to 19, 21, 22 to 27 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade, and sections 52 and 53 of Title 29, Labor. For further details and complete classification of this Act to the Code, see note set out under section 12 of Title 15 and Tables.

The Federal Trade Commission Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(3), is act Sept. 26, 1914, ch. 311, 38 Stat. 717, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter I (§41 et seq.) of chapter 2 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 58 of Title 15 and Tables.

SUBCHAPTER IV—PROCEEDS FROM SALE OR TRANSFER

§ 571. General rules for deposit and use of proceeds

(a) DEPOSIT IN TREASURY AS MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subchapter, proceeds described in paragraph (2) shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(2) PROCEEDS.—The proceeds referred to in paragraph (1) are proceeds under this chapter from a—

(A) transfer of excess property to a federal agency for agency use; or

(B) sale, lease, or other disposition of surplus property.

(b) PAYMENT OF EXPENSES OF SALE BEFORE DEPOSIT.—Subject to regulations under this subtitle, the expenses of the sale of old material, condemned stores, supplies, or other public property may be paid from the proceeds of sale so that only the net proceeds are deposited in the Treasury. This subsection applies whether proceeds are deposited as miscellaneous receipts or to the credit of an appropriation as authorized by law.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1104.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
571(a)	40:485(a).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §204(a), 63 Stat. 388; Pub. L. 101–510, div. B, title XXVIII, §2805(1), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1786.
571(b)	40:485a.	June 8, 1896, ch. 373, 29 Stat. 268; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 654, §2(20), 65 Stat. 707; Pub. L. 104–316, title I, §120(a), Oct. 19, 1996, 110 Stat. 3836.

In subsection (b), the words “whether proceeds are deposited as miscellaneous receipts or to the credit of an appropriation as authorized by law” are substituted for “either as miscellaneous receipts on account of ‘proceeds of Government property’ or to the credit of the appropriations to which such proceeds are by law authorized to be made . . . either as miscellaneous receipts or to the credit of such appropriations, as the case may be” to eliminate unnecessary words.

§ 572. Real property

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) SEPARATE FUND.—Except as provided in subsection (b), proceeds of the disposition of surplus real and related personal property by the Administrator of General Services shall be set aside in a separate fund in the Treasury.

(2) PAYMENT OF EXPENSES FROM THE FUND.—

(A) AUTHORITY.—From the fund described in paragraph (1), the Administrator may obligate an amount to pay the following direct expenses incurred for the use of excess property and the disposal of surplus property under this subtitle:

(i) Fees of appraisers, auctioneers, and realty brokers, in accordance with the scale customarily paid in similar commercial transactions.

(ii) Costs of environmental and historic preservation services, highest and best use of property studies, utilization of property studies, deed compliance inspection, and the expenses incurred in a relocation.

(iii) Advertising and surveying.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—

(i) PERCENTAGE LIMITATION.—In each fiscal year, no more than 12 percent of the proceeds of all dispositions of surplus real and related personal property may be paid to meet direct expenses incurred in connection with the dispositions.

(ii) DETERMINATION OF MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget each quarter shall determine the maximum amount that may be obligated under this paragraph.

(C) DIRECT PAYMENT OR REIMBURSEMENT.—An amount obligated under this paragraph may be used to pay an expense directly or to reimburse a fund or appropriation that initially paid the expense.

(3) TRANSFER TO MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.—At least once each year, excess amounts beyond current operating needs shall be transferred from the fund described in paragraph (1) to miscellaneous receipts.

(4) REPORT.—A report of receipts, disbursements, and transfers to miscellaneous receipts

under this subsection shall be made annually, in connection with the budget estimate, to the Director and to Congress.

(b) REAL PROPERTY UNDER CONTROL OF A MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the following definitions apply:

(A) MILITARY INSTALLATION.—The term “military installation” has the meaning given that term in section 2687(e)(1) of title 10.

(B) BASE CLOSURE LAW.—The term “base closure law” has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(17) of title 10.

(2) APPLICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—This subsection applies to real property, including any improvement on the property, that is under the control of a military department and that the Secretary of the department determines is excess to the department’s needs.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—This subsection does not apply to—

(i) damaged or deteriorated military family housing facilities conveyed under section 2854a of title 10; or

(ii) property at a military installation designated for closure or realignment pursuant to a base closure law.

(3) TRANSFER BETWEEN MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide that property described in paragraph (2) is available for transfer, without reimbursement, to other military departments within the Department of Defense.

(4) ALTERNATIVE DISPOSITION BY ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES.—If property is not transferred pursuant to paragraph (3), the Secretary of the military department with the property under its control shall request the Administrator to transfer or dispose of the property in accordance with this subtitle or other applicable law.

(5) PROCEEDS.—

(A) DEPOSIT IN SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—For a transfer or disposition of property pursuant to paragraph (4), the Administrator shall deposit any proceeds (less expenses of the transfer or disposition as provided in subsection (a)) in a special account in the Treasury.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNT DEPOSITED.—To the extent provided in an appropriation law, an amount deposited in a special account under subparagraph (A) is available for facility maintenance and repair or environmental restoration as follows:

(i) In the case of property located at a military installation that is closed, the amount is available for facility maintenance and repair or environmental restoration by the military department that had jurisdiction over the property before the closure of the military installation.

(ii) In the case of property located at any other military installation—

(I) 50 percent of the amount is available for facility maintenance and repair or environmental restoration at the military installation where the property

was located before it was disposed of or transferred; and

(II) 50 percent of the amount is available for facility maintenance and repair and for environmental restoration by the military department that had jurisdiction over the property before it was disposed of or transferred.

(6) REPORT.—As part of the annual request for authorizations of appropriations to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Secretary of Defense shall include an accounting of each transfer and disposal made in accordance with this subsection during the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year in which the request is made. The accounting shall include a detailed explanation of each transfer and disposal and of the use of the proceeds received from it by the Department of Defense.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1105; Pub. L. 108–447, div. H, title IV, § 408, Dec. 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 3258; Pub. L. 109–13, div. A, title VI, § 6068, May 11, 2005, 119 Stat. 299; Pub. L. 109–163, div. A, title X, § 1056(a)(5)(B), Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3439.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
572(a)	40:485(b).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 204(b), as added Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1178, § 1(b), 68 Stat. 1051; Pub. L. 86–215, Sept. 1, 1959, 73 Stat. 446; Pub. L. 100–612, § 6, Nov. 5, 1988, 102 Stat. 3181; Pub. L. 101–510, div. B, title XXVIII, § 2805(2), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1786; Pub. L. 107–107, § 2812, Dec. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 1307.
572(b)	40:485(h).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 204(h), as added Pub. L. 101–510, div. B, title XXVIII, § 2805(3), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1786; Pub. L. 104–106, div. A, title XV, § 1502(f)(7), div. B, title XXVIII, § 2818(b), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 510, 555; Pub. L. 106–65, title X, § 1067(18), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 775; Pub. L. 107–107, § 2812, Dec. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 1307.

In subsection (b)(4), the words “section 13(g) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 U.S.C. App. 1622(g))” are omitted because 50 App.:1622(g) has been repealed.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (b)(1)(B). Pub. L. 109–163 substituted “section 101(a)(17) of title 10” for “section 2667(h)(2) of title 10”.

2005—Subsec. (a)(2)(A)(ii). Pub. L. 109–13 made technical correction to directory language of Pub. L. 108–447, § 408. See 2004 Amendment note below.

2004—Subsec. (a)(2)(A)(ii). Pub. L. 108–447, § 408, as amended by Pub. L. 109–13, inserted “, highest and best use of property studies, utilization of property studies, deed compliance inspection, and the expenses incurred in a relocation” before period at end.

§ 573. Personal property

The Administrator of General Services may retain from the proceeds of sales of personal property the Administrator conducts amounts necessary to recover, to the extent practicable, costs the Administrator (or the Administrator’s agent) incurs in conducting the sales. The Ad-

ministrator shall deposit amounts retained into the Acquisition Services Fund established under section 321(a) of this title. From the amounts deposited, the Administrator may pay direct costs and reasonably related indirect costs incurred in conducting sales of personal property. At least once each year, amounts retained that are not needed to pay the direct and indirect costs shall be transferred from the Acquisition Services Fund to the general fund or another appropriate account in the Treasury.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1107; Pub. L. 109-313, § 3(h)(4), Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1736.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
573	40:485(1).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 204(1), as added Pub. L. 103-123, title IV, § 7, Oct. 28, 1993, 107 Stat. 1247.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Pub. L. 109-313 substituted “Acquisition Services Fund” for “General Supply Fund” in two places.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109-313 effective 60 days after Oct. 6, 2006, see section 6 of Pub. L. 109-313, set out as a note under section 5316 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 574. Other rules regarding proceeds

(a) CREDIT TO REIMBURSABLE FUND OR APPROPRIATION.—

(1) APPLICATION.—This subsection applies to property acquired with amounts—

(A) not appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury; or

(B) appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury but by law reimbursable from assessment, tax, or other revenue or receipts.

(2) IN GENERAL.—The net proceeds of a disposition or transfer of property described in paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) credited to the applicable reimbursable fund or appropriation; or

(B) paid to the federal agency that determined the property to be excess.

(3) CALCULATION OF NET PROCEEDS.—For purposes of this subsection, the net proceeds of a disposition or transfer of property are the proceeds less all expenses incurred for the disposition or transfer, including care and handling.

(4) ALTERNATIVE CREDIT TO MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.—If the agency that determined the property to be excess decides that it is uneconomical or impractical to ascertain the amount of net proceeds, the proceeds shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts.

(b) SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR REFUNDS OR PAYMENTS FOR BREACH.—

(1) DEPOSITS.—A federal agency that disposes of surplus property under this chapter may deposit, in a special account in the Treasury, amounts of the proceeds of the dispositions that the agency decides are necessary to permit—

(A) appropriate refunds to purchasers for dispositions that are rescinded or that do not become final; and

(B) payments for breach of warranty.

(2) WITHDRAWALS.—A federal agency that deposits proceeds in a special account under paragraph (1) may withdraw amounts to be refunded or paid from the account without regard to the origin of the amounts withdrawn.

(c) CREDIT TO COST OF CONTRACTOR'S WORK.—If a contract made by an executive agency, or a subcontract under that contract, authorizes the proceeds of a sale of property in the custody of a contractor or subcontractor to be credited to the price or cost of work covered by the contract or subcontract, then the proceeds of the sale shall be credited in accordance with the contract or subcontract.

(d) ACCEPTANCE OF PROPERTY INSTEAD OF CASH.—An executive agency entitled to receive cash under a contract for the lease, sale, or other disposition of surplus property may accept property instead of cash if the President determines that the property is strategic or critical material. The property is valued at the prevailing market price when the cash payment becomes due.

(e) MANAGEMENT OF CREDIT, LEASES, AND PERMITS.—For a disposition of surplus property under this chapter, if credit has been extended, or if the disposition has been by lease or permit, the Administrator of General Services, in a manner and on terms the Administrator determines are in the best interest of the Federal Government—

(1) shall administer and manage the credit, lease, or permit, and any security for the credit, lease, or permit; and

(2) may enforce, adjust, and settle any right of the Government with respect to the credit, lease, or permit.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1107.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
574(a)	40:485(c).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 204(c)-(g), formerly § 204(b)-(f), 63 Stat. 389; redesignated § 204(c)-(g), Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1178, § 1(a), 68 Stat. 1051; Pub. L. 96-41, § 3(d), July 30, 1979, 93 Stat. 325.
574(b)	40:485(d).	
574(c)	40:485(e).	
574(d)	40:485(f).	
574(e)	40:485(g).	

In subsection (b)(1), the words “in the Treasury” are substituted for “with the Treasurer of the United States” because of section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 (eff. July 31, 1950, 64 Stat. 1280), restated as 31:321.

In subsection (e), the words “or by War Assets Administration (or its predecessor agencies) under the Surplus Property Act of 1944” are omitted because the War Assets Administration was abolished and its functions were transferred to the General Services Administration by section 105 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (ch. 288, 63 Stat. 381).

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Functions of President under subsec. (f) of section 485 of former Title 40, Public Buildings, Property, and Works (which was repealed and reenacted as subsec. (d) of this section by Pub. L. 107-217, § 1, 6(b), Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1062, 1304), delegated to Secretary of Defense,

see section 3 of Ex. Ord. No. 12626, Feb. 25, 1988, 53 F.R. 6114, set out as a note under section 98 of Title 50, War and National Defense.

SUBCHAPTER V—OPERATION OF BUILDINGS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

§ 581. General authority of Administrator of General Services

[(a) Repealed. Pub. L. 107-296, title XVII, § 1706(a)(1), Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2316.]

(b) PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT.—The Administrator of General Services may—

(1) employ and pay personnel at per diem rates approved by the Administrator, not exceeding rates currently paid by private industry for similar services in the place where the services are performed; and

(2) purchase, repair, and clean uniforms for civilian employees of the General Services Administration who are required by law or regulation to wear uniform clothing.

(c) ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY.—

(1) REAL ESTATE.—The Administrator may acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, real estate and interests in real estate.

(2) GROUND RENT.—The Administrator may pay ground rent for buildings owned by the Federal Government or occupied by federal agencies, and pay the rent in advance if required by law or if the Administrator determines that advance payment is in the public interest.

(3) RENT AND REPAIRS UNDER A LEASE.—The Administrator may pay rent and make repairs, alterations, and improvements under the terms of a lease entered into by, or transferred to, the Administration for the housing of a federal agency.

(4) REPAIRS THAT ARE ECONOMICALLY ADVANTAGEOUS.—The Administrator may repair, alter, or improve rented premises if the Administrator determines that doing so is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or national security. The Administrator's determination must—

(A) set forth the circumstances that make the repair, alteration, or improvement advantageous; and

(B) show that the total cost (rental, repair, alteration, and improvement) for the expected life of the lease is less than the cost of alternative space not needing repair, alteration, or improvement.

(5) INSURANCE PROCEEDS FOR DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL RESERVE.—At the direction of the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator may use insurance proceeds received for damage to property that is part of the Defense Industrial Reserve to repair or restore the property.

(6) MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS.—The Administrator may enter into a contract, for a period not exceeding five years, for the inspection, maintenance, and repair of fixed equipment in a federally owned building.

(d) LEASE OF FEDERAL BUILDING SITES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may lease a federal building site or addition, including any improvements, until the site is

needed for construction purposes. The lease must be for fair rental value and on other terms and conditions the Administrator considers to be in the public interest pursuant to section 545 of this title.

(2) NEGOTIATION WITHOUT ADVERTISING.—A lease under this subsection may be negotiated without public advertising for bids if—

(A) the lessee is—

(i) the former owner from whom the Government acquired the property; or

(ii) the former owner's tenant in possession; and

(B) the lease is negotiated incident to or in connection with the acquisition of the property.

(3) DEPOSIT OF RENT.—Rent received under this subsection may be deposited into the Federal Buildings Fund.

(e) ASSISTANCE TO THE INAUGURAL COMMITTEE.—The Administrator may provide direct assistance and special services for the Inaugural Committee (as defined in section 501 of title 36) during an inaugural period in connection with Presidential inaugural operations and functions. Assistance and services under this subsection may include—

(1) employment of personal services without regard to chapters 33 and 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5;

(2) providing Government-owned and leased space for personnel and parking;

(3) paying overtime to guard and custodial forces;

(4) erecting and removing stands and platforms;

(5) providing and operating first-aid stations;

(6) providing furniture and equipment; and

(7) providing other incidental services in the discretion of the Administrator.

(f) UTILITIES FOR DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL RESERVE AND SURPLUS PROPERTY.—The Administrator may—

(1) provide utilities and services, if the utilities and services are not provided by other sources, to a person, firm, or corporation occupying or using a plant or portion of a plant that constitutes—

(A) any part of the Defense Industrial Reserve pursuant to section 2535 of title 10; or

(B) surplus real property; and

(2) credit an amount received for providing utilities and services under this subsection to an applicable appropriation of the Administration.

(g) OBTAINING PAYMENTS.—The Administrator may—

(1) obtain payments, through advances or otherwise, for services, space, quarters, maintenance, repair, or other facilities furnished, on a reimbursable basis, to a federal agency, a mixed-ownership Government corporation (as defined in chapter 91 of title 31), or the District of Columbia; and

(2) credit the payments to the applicable appropriation of the Administration.

(h) COOPERATIVE USE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—

(1) LEASING SPACE FOR COMMERCIAL AND OTHER PURPOSES.—The Administrator may lease space on a major pedestrian access level, courtyard, or rooftop of a public building to a person, firm, or organization engaged in commercial, cultural, educational, or recreational activity (as defined in section 3306(a) of this title). The Administrator shall establish a rental rate for leased space equivalent to the prevailing commercial rate for comparable space devoted to a similar purpose in the vicinity of the public building. The lease may be negotiated without competitive bids, but shall contain terms and conditions and be negotiated pursuant to procedures that the Administrator considers necessary to promote competition and to protect the public interest.

(2) OCCASIONAL USE OF SPACE FOR NON-COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.—The Administrator may make available, on occasion, or lease at a rate and on terms and conditions that the Administrator considers to be in the public interest, an auditorium, meeting room, courtyard, rooftop, or lobby of a public building to a person, firm, or organization engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activity (as defined in section 3306(a) of this title) that will not disrupt the operation of the building.

(3) DEPOSIT AND CREDIT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—The Administrator may deposit into the Federal Buildings Fund an amount received under a lease or rental executed pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2). The amount shall be credited to the appropriation from the Fund applicable to the operation of the building.

(4) FURNISHING UTILITIES AND MAINTENANCE.—The Administrator may furnish utilities, maintenance, repair, and other services to a person, firm, or organization leasing space pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2). The services may be provided during and outside of regular working hours of federal agencies.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1108; Pub. L. 107–296, title XVII, §1706(a), Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2316; Pub. L. 109–284, §6(5), Sept. 27, 2006, 120 Stat. 1212.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
581	40:490(a).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(a), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 580; Pub. L. 85–886, §1, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1709; Pub. L. 89–276, Oct. 20, 1965, 79 Stat. 1010; Pub. L. 90–626, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1319; Pub. L. 94–541, title I, §104(a), Oct. 18, 1976, 90 Stat. 2506; Pub. L. 104–201, title VIII, §823, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2609; Pub. L. 104–316, title I, §120(b), Oct. 19, 1996, 110 Stat. 3836.

In this section, 40:490(a)(7) is omitted as obsolete because the pneumatic tube system referred to in the provision is no longer used or maintained and 40:490(a)(9) is omitted as obsolete because the relevant provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 App.:1611 et seq.) have been repealed.

In subsection (c)(3) and (4), the words “without regard to the provisions of section 278a of this title” and

“which on June 30, 1950, was specifically exempted by law from the requirements of said section” (in 40:490(a)(5)), and the words “without regard to the 25 per centum limitation of section 278a of this title” and “without reference to such limitation” (in 40:490(a)(8)), respectively, are omitted as obsolete because 40:278a was repealed by section 7 of the Public Buildings Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100–678, 40:278a).

In subsection (c)(5), the words “Defense Industrial Reserve” are substituted for “National Industrial Reserve” because the National Industrial Reserve Act was renamed the Defense Industrial Reserve Act by section 809 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1974 (Public Law 93–155, 87 Stat. 617), and transferred to 10:2535 by section 4235 of the Defense Conversion, Reinvestment and Transition Assistance Act of 1992, which was included as Division D in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102–484, title XLII, 106 Stat. 2690).

In subsection (d)(3), the words “Federal Buildings Fund” are substituted for “Buildings Management Fund” because the fund established under 40:490(f)(1) is the Federal Buildings Fund and unexpended balances in the Buildings Management Fund were merged into the Federal Buildings Fund under 40:490(f)(3).

In subsection (e), before clause (1), the words “section 501 of title 36” are substituted for “the Act of August 6, 1965, 70 Stat 1049” in section 210(a)(15) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of section 5(b) of the Act of August 12, 1998 (Public Law 105–225, 112 Stat. 1499), the first section of which enacted Title 36, United States Code. In clause (1), the words “chapters 33 and 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5” are substituted for “the civil service and classification laws” because of section 7(b) of the Act of September 6, 1966 (Public Law 89–554, 80 Stat. 631), the first section of which enacted Title 5, United States Code.

In subsection (f)(1)(A), the words “Defense Industrial Reserve pursuant to section 2535 of title 10” are substituted for “National Industrial Reserve pursuant to the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 [50 U.S.C. 451 et seq.]” because the National Industrial Reserve Act was renamed the Defense Industrial Reserve Act by section 809 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1974 (Public Law 93–155, 87 Stat. 617), and transferred to 10:2535 by section 4235 of the Defense Conversion, Reinvestment and Transition Assistance Act of 1992, which was included as Division D in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102–484, title XLII, 106 Stat. 2690).

In subsection (g)(1), the words “mixed-ownership Government corporation” are substituted for “mixed-ownership corporation” for consistency with chapter 91 of title 31. The words “chapter 91 of title 31” are substituted for “the Government Corporation Control Act” in section 210(a)(6) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of section 4(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97–258, 96 Stat. 1067), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 109–284 substituted “The Administrator of General Services may—” for “The Administrator may—” in introductory provisions.

2002—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 107–296, §1706(a)(1), struck out subsec. (a) which read as follows: “APPLICABILITY.—To the extent that the Administrator of General Services by law, other than this section, may maintain, operate, and protect buildings or property, including the construction, repair, preservation, demolition, furnishing, or equipping of buildings or property, the Administrator, in the discharge of these duties, may exercise authority granted under this section.”

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 107–296, §1706(a)(2), in par. (1), inserted “and” at end, in par. (2), substituted a period for “; and” at end, and struck out par. (3) which read as follows: “furnish arms and ammunition for the protection force the Administration maintains.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 107-296 effective 60 days after Nov. 25, 2002, see section 4 of Pub. L. 107-296, set out as an Effective Date note under section 101 of Title 6, Domestic Security.

FACILITATING ACCESS TO FEDERAL PROPERTY FOR SITING OF MOBILE SERVICES ANTENNAS

Memorandum of President of the United States, Aug. 10, 1995, 60 F.R. 42023, provided:

Memorandum for the Heads of Departments and Agencies

Recent advancements in mobile telecommunications technology present an opportunity for the rapid construction of the Nation's wireless communications infrastructure. As a matter of policy, the Federal Government shall encourage the efficient and timely implementation of such new technologies and the concomitant infrastructure buildout as a means of stimulating economic growth and creating new jobs. The recent auctioning and impending licensing of radio frequencies for mobile personal communications services presents the Federal Government with the opportunity to foster new technologies and to encourage the development of communications infrastructure by making Federal property available for the siting of mobile services antennas.

Therefore, to the extent permitted by law, I hereby direct the Administrator of General Services, within 90 days, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, Defense, and the heads of such other agencies as the Administrator may determine, to develop procedures necessary to facilitate appropriate access to Federal property for the siting of mobile services antennas.

The procedures should be developed in accordance with the following:

1. (a) Upon request, and to the extent permitted by law and where practicable, executive departments and agencies shall make available Federal Government buildings and lands for the siting of mobile service antennas. This should be done in accordance with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations, and consistent with national security concerns (including minimizing mutual electromagnetic interactions), public health and safety concerns, environmental and aesthetic concerns, preservation of historic buildings and monuments, protection of natural and cultural resources, protection of national park and wilderness values, protection of National Wildlife Refuge systems, and subject to any Federal requirements promulgated by the agency managing the facility and the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Aviation Administration, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and other relevant departments and agencies.

(b) Antennas on Federal buildings or land may not contain any advertising.

(c) Federal property does not include lands held by the United States in trust for individual or Native American tribal governments.

(d) Agencies shall retain discretion to reject inappropriate siting requests, and assure adequate protection of public property and timely removal of equipment and structures at the end of service.

2. All procedures and mechanisms adopted regarding access to Federal property shall be clear and simple so as to facilitate the efficient and rapid buildout of the national wireless communications infrastructure.

3. Unless otherwise prohibited by or inconsistent with Federal law, agencies shall charge fees based on market value for siting antennas on Federal property, and may use competitive procedures if not all applicants can be accommodated.

This memorandum does not give the siting of mobile services antennas priority over other authorized uses of Federal buildings or land.

All independent regulatory commissions and agencies are requested to comply with the provisions of this memorandum.

This memorandum is not intended to create any right, benefit or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers, or any other person.

This memorandum shall be published in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

§ 582. Management of buildings by Administrator of General Services

(a) REQUEST BY FEDERAL AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY.—At the request of a federal agency, a mixed-ownership Government corporation (as defined in chapter 91 of title 31), or the District of Columbia, the Administrator of General Services may operate, maintain, and protect a building that is owned by the Federal Government (or, in the case of a wholly owned or mixed-ownership Government corporation, by the corporation) and occupied by the agency or instrumentality making the request.

(b) TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS BY DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Director of the Office of Management and Budget determines that it is in the interest of economy or efficiency, the Director shall transfer to the Administrator all functions vested in a federal agency with respect to the operation, maintenance, and custody of an office building owned by the Government or a wholly owned Government corporation, or an office building, or part of an office building, that is occupied by a federal agency under a lease.

(2) EXCEPTION FOR POST-OFFICE BUILDINGS.—A transfer of functions shall not be made under this subsection for a post-office building, unless the Director determines that the building is not used predominantly for post-office purposes. The Administrator may delegate functions with respect to a post-office building that are transferred to the Administrator under this subsection only to another officer or employee of the General Services Administration or to the Postmaster General.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR BUILDINGS IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY.—A transfer of functions shall not be made under this subsection for a building located in a foreign country.

(4) EXCEPTION FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUILDINGS.—A transfer of functions shall not be made under this subsection for a building located on the grounds of a facility of the Department of Defense (including a fort, camp, post, arsenal, navy yard, naval training station, airfield, proving ground, military supply depot, or school) unless and only to the extent that the Secretary of Defense has issued a permit for use by another agency.

(5) EXCEPTION FOR GROUPS OF SPECIAL PURPOSE BUILDINGS.—A transfer of functions shall not be made under this subsection for a building that the Director finds to be a part of a group of buildings that are—

(A) located in the same vicinity;

(B) used wholly or predominantly for the special purposes of the agency with custody of the buildings; and

(C) not generally suitable for use by another agency.

(6) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.—A transfer of functions shall not be made under this subsection for the Treasury Building, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building, the buildings occupied by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the buildings under the jurisdiction of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1110.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
582(a)	40:490(b).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(b), (d), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 581, 582; Pub. L. 100–418, title V, §5115(c), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1433.
582(b)	40:490(d).	

In subsection (a), the words “mixed-ownership Government corporation” are substituted for “mixed-ownership corporation” for consistency in the subsection and with chapter 91 of title 31. The words “chapter 91 of title 31” are substituted for “the Government Corporation Control Act” in section 210(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, because of section 4(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97–258, 96 Stat. 1067), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code.

In subsection (b), the words “Director of the Office of Management and Budget” are substituted for “Director of the Bureau of the Budget” in section 210(i) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because the office of Director of the Bureau of the Budget was redesignated the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by section 102(b) of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 (eff. July 1, 1970, 84 Stat. 2085). Section 102 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, was repealed by section 5(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97–258, 96 Stat. 1085), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code, but the successor provision, 31:502, continued the designation as Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

§ 583. Construction of buildings

(a) AUTHORITY.—At the request of a federal agency, a mixed-ownership Government corporation (as defined in chapter 91 of title 31), or the District of Columbia, the Administrator of General Services may—

(1) acquire land for a building or project authorized by Congress;

(2) make or cause to be made (under contract or otherwise) surveys and test borings and prepare plans and specifications for a building or project prior to the Attorney General’s approval of the title to the site; and

(3) contract for, and supervise, the construction, development, and equipping of a building or project.

(b) TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS.—An amount available to a federal agency or instrumentality for a building or project may be transferred, in advance, to the General Services Administration for purposes the Administrator determines are necessary, including payment of salaries and expenses for preparing plans and specifications and for field supervision.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1111.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
583	40:490(c).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(c), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 582.

In subsection (a), the words “mixed-ownership Government corporation” are substituted for “mixed-ownership corporation” for consistency in the subsection and with chapter 91 of title 31. The words “chapter 91 of title 31” are substituted for “the Government Corporation Control Act” in section 210(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of section 4(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97–258, 96 Stat. 1067), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code.

In subsection (b), the words “salaries and expenses for preparing plans and specifications and for field supervision” are substituted for “salaries and expenses of personnel engaged in the preparation of plans and specifications or in field supervision, and for general office expenses to be incurred in the rendition of any such service” to eliminate unnecessary words.

§ 584. Assignment and reassignment of space

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator of General Services may assign or reassign space for an executive agency in any Federal Government-owned or leased building.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator’s authority under paragraph (1) may be exercised only—

(A) in accordance with policies and directives the President prescribes under section 121(a) of this title;

(B) after consultation with the head of the executive agency affected; and

(C) on a determination by the Administrator that the assignment or reassignment is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or national security.

(b) PRIORITY FOR PUBLIC ACCESS.—In assigning space on a major pedestrian access level (other than space leased under section 581(h)(1) or (2) of this title), the Administrator shall, where practicable, give priority to federal activities requiring regular contact with the public. If the space is not available, the Administrator shall provide space with maximum ease of access to building entrances.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1112.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
584	40:490(e).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(e), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 582; Pub. L. 94–541, title I, §104(b), Oct. 18, 1976, 90 Stat. 2506.

EX. ORD. NO. 12411. GOVERNMENT WORK SPACE MANAGEMENT REFORMS

Ex. Ord. No. 12411, Mar. 29, 1983, 48 F.R. 13391, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Section 486 of Title 40 of the United States Code [now 40 U.S.C. 121], in order to institute fun-

damental changes in the manner in which Federal work space is managed to ensure its efficient utilization, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. In order to make the Federal use of work space (including office space, warehouses and special purpose space, whether federally owned, leased or controlled) and related furnishings more effective in support of agency missions, minimize the acquisition of government resources, and reduce the administrative costs of the Federal government, the heads of all Federal Executive agencies shall:

(a) Establish programs to reduce the amount of work space, used or held, to that amount which is essential for known agency missions;

(b) Produce and maintain a total inventory of work space and related furnishings and declare excess to the Administrator of General Services all such holdings that are not necessary to satisfy existing or known and verified planned programs;

(c) Ensure that the amount of office space used by each employee of the agency, or others using agency-controlled space, is held to the minimum necessary to accomplish the task that must be performed;

(d) Manage the furniture, equipment, decoration, drapes, carpeting, plants and other accoutrements so that the use of all furnishings by the agency reflects a judicious employment of public moneys;

(e) Consider, in making decisions concerning the use, acquisition, or disposal of work space and related furnishings, the effects of its actions on costs incurred by other Federal agencies;

(f) Report all vacant work space retained for future Federal uses to the Administrator of General Services so that it may be made available for the temporary use of other Federal agencies, to the extent consistent with national defense requirements;

(g) Establish a work space management plan to meet the provisions of this Order, including specification of the goals to be achieved and actions to be taken by the agency in order to improve its utilization of all work space and related furnishings; and

(h) Establish information systems, implement inventory controls and conduct surveys, in accordance with procedures established by the Administrator of General Services, so that a government-wide reporting system may be developed.

SEC. 2. The Administrator of General Services is delegated authority, to the extent not prohibited by other laws, to conduct surveys, establish agency-wide objectives for work space use for each Executive agency, and establish procedures, guidelines and regulations to be followed by the agencies in developing the work space planning, information and reporting systems required by this Order.

RONALD REAGAN.

§ 585. Lease agreements

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The Administrator of General Services may enter into a lease agreement with a person, copartnership, corporation, or other public or private entity for the accommodation of a federal agency in a building (or improvement) which is in existence or being erected by the lessor to accommodate the federal agency. The Administrator may assign and reassign the leased space to a federal agency.

(2) TERMS.—A lease agreement under this subsection shall be on terms the Administrator considers to be in the interest of the Federal Government and necessary for the accommodation of the federal agency. However, the lease agreement may not bind the Government for more than 20 years and the obligation of amounts for a lease under this subsection is limited to the current fiscal year for

which payments are due without regard to section 1341(a)(1)(B) of title 31.

(b) SUBLEASE.—

(1) APPLICATION.—This subsection applies to rent received if the Administrator—

(A) determines that an unexpired portion of a lease of space to the Government is surplus property; and

(B) disposes of the property by sublease.

(2) USE OF RENT.—Notwithstanding section 571(a) of this title, the Administrator may deposit rent received into the Federal Buildings Fund. The Administrator may defray from the fund any costs necessary to provide services to the Government's lessee and to pay the rent (not otherwise provided for) on the lease of the space to the Government.

(c) AMOUNTS FOR RENT AVAILABLE FOR LEASE OF BUILDINGS ON GOVERNMENT LAND.—Amounts made available to the General Services Administration for the payment of rent may be used to lease space, for a period of not more than 30 years, in buildings erected on land owned by the Government.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1112.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
585(a)	40:490(h)(1).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(h)(1), as added Pub. L. 85-493, §1, July 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 294; Pub. L. 86-249, §12(e), formerly §12(d), Sept. 9, 1959, 73 Stat. 482; redesignated §12(e), Pub. L. 94-541, title I, §103(3) (related to §12(e)), Oct. 18, 1976, 90 Stat. 2506.
	40:490e.	Pub. L. 101-136, title IV, §22, Nov. 3, 1989, 103 Stat. 807.
585(b)	40:490(h)(2).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(h)(2), as added Pub. L. 85-493, §1, July 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 294.
585(c)	40:490d.	Pub. L. 101-136, title IV, §5, Nov. 3, 1989, 103 Stat. 802.

In subsection (b)(2), the words “Federal Buildings Fund” are substituted for “buildings management fund” because the fund established under 40:490(f)(1) is the Federal Buildings Fund and unexpended balances in the Buildings Management Fund were merged into the Federal Buildings Fund under 40:490(f)(3).

LEASE OF BUILDING SPACE BY WHOLLY OWNED GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Act July 30, 1947, ch. 358, title III, §306, 61 Stat. 584, provided in part that: “Wholly owned Government corporations requiring space in office buildings at the seat of government shall occupy only such space as may be allotted in accordance with the provisions of such Act of March 1, 1919, as amended [ch. 86, §10, 40 Stat. 1269] ([former] 40 U.S.C. 1), and shall pay such rental thereon as may be determined by the Federal Works Administrator [Administrator of General Services], such rental to include all cost of maintenance, upkeep, and repair.”

§ 586. Charges for space and services

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, “space and services” means space, services, quarters, maintenance, repair, and other facilities.

(b) CHARGES BY ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services shall impose a charge for furnishing space and services.

(2) **RATES.**—The Administrator shall, from time to time, determine the rates to be charged for furnishing space and services and shall prescribe regulations providing for the rates. The rates shall approximate commercial charges for comparable space and services. However, for a building for which the Administrator is responsible for alterations only (as the term “alter” is defined in section 3301(a) of this title), the rates shall be fixed to recover only the approximate cost incurred in providing alterations.

(3) **EXEMPTIONS.**—The Administrator may exempt anyone from the charges required by this subsection when the Administrator determines that charges would be infeasible or impractical. To the extent an exemption is granted, appropriations to the General Services Administration are authorized to reimburse the Federal Buildings Fund for any loss of revenue.

(c) **CHARGES BY EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An executive agency, other than the Administration, may impose a charge for furnishing space and services at rates approved by the Administrator.

(2) **CREDITING AMOUNTS RECEIVED.**—An amount an executive agency receives under this subsection shall be credited to the appropriation or fund initially charged for providing the space or service. However, amounts in excess of actual operating and maintenance costs shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts unless otherwise provided by law.

(d) **RENT PAYMENTS FOR LEASE SPACE.**—An agency may make rent payments to the Administration for lease space relating to expansion needs of the agency. Payment rates shall approximate commercial charges for comparable space as provided in subsection (b). Payments shall be deposited into the Federal Buildings Fund. The Administration may use amounts received under this subsection, in addition to amounts received as New Obligational Authority, in the Rental of Space activity of the Fund.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1113.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
586(a), (b) ...	40:490(j).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(j), (k), as added Pub. L. 92–313, §4, June 16, 1972, 86 Stat. 219.
586(c)	40:490(k).	
586(d)	40:490f.	Pub. L. 102–393, title IV, §5, Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1750.

In subsection (b)(3), the words “Federal Buildings Fund” are substituted for “the fund” for clarity and to execute the probable intent of Congress. Sections 3 and 4 of the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92–313, 86 Stat. 218) added subsection (j) of 40:490 (in which the words “the fund” appear) and amended subsection (f) to create a fund into which “charges made pursuant to subsection (j)” are deposited (40:490(f)(1)(A)). That fund was subsequently named “Federal Buildings Fund” by section 153(1) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486, 106 Stat. 2851). If an exemption from charges is granted under 40:490(j), “the fund” that suffers the loss of revenue is the Federal Buildings Fund.

In subsection (d), the words “on and after October 6, 1992” are omitted as obsolete. The words “subsection

(b)” are substituted for “section 201(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(j))” in section 5(a) of the Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993, to reflect the probable intent of Congress. Section 201 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 does not contain a subsection (j) and the intended reference was probably “section 210(j)”, which is restated in this section. The text of 40:490f(b) is omitted as executed.

§ 587. Telecommuting and other alternative workplace arrangements

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “telecommuting centers” means flexiplace work telecommuting centers.

(b) **TELECOMMUTING CENTERS ESTABLISHED BY ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Administrator of General Services may acquire space for, establish, and equip telecommuting centers for use in accordance with this subsection.

(2) **USE.**—A telecommuting center may be used by employees of federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector. The Administrator shall give federal employees priority in using a telecommuting center. The Administrator may make a telecommuting center available for use by others to the extent it is not fully utilized by federal employees.

(3) **USER FEES.**—The Administrator shall charge a user fee for the use of a telecommuting center. The amount of the user fee shall approximate commercial charges for comparable space and services. However, the user fee may not be less than necessary to pay the cost of establishing and operating the telecommuting center, including the reasonable cost of renovation and replacement of furniture, fixtures, and equipment.

(4) **DEPOSIT AND USE OF FEES.**—The Administrator may—

(A) deposit user fees into the Federal Buildings Fund and use the fees to pay costs incurred in establishing and operating the telecommuting center; and

(B) accept and retain income received by the General Services Administration, from federal agencies and non-federal sources, to defray costs directly associated with the functions of telecommuting centers.

(c) **DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE WORKPLACE ARRANGEMENTS BY EXECUTIVE AGENCIES AND OTHERS.**—

(1) **DEFINITION.**—In this subsection, the term “alternative workplace arrangements” includes telecommuting, hoteling, virtual offices, and other distributive work arrangements.

(2) **CONSIDERATION BY EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.**—In considering whether to acquire space, quarters, buildings, or other facilities for use by employees, the head of an executive agency shall consider whether needs can be met using alternative workplace arrangements.

(3) **GUIDANCE FROM ADMINISTRATOR.**—The Administrator may provide guidance, assistance, and oversight to any person regarding the establishment and operation of alternative workplace arrangements.

(d) AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR FLEXIPLACE WORK TELECOMMUTING PROGRAMS.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “flexiplace work telecommuting program” means a program under which employees of a department or agency set out in paragraph (2) are permitted to perform all or a portion of their duties at a telecommuting center established under this section or other federal law.

(2) MINIMUM FUNDING.—For each of the following departments and agencies, in each fiscal year at least \$50,000 of amounts made available for salaries and expenses is available only for carrying out a flexiplace work telecommuting program:

- (A) Department of Agriculture.
- (B) Department of Commerce.
- (C) Department of Defense.
- (D) Department of Education.
- (E) Department of Energy.
- (F) Department of Health and Human Services.
- (G) Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- (H) Department of the Interior.
- (I) Department of Justice.
- (J) Department of Labor.
- (K) Department of State.
- (L) Department of Transportation.
- (M) Department of the Treasury.
- (N) Department of Veterans Affairs.
- (O) Environmental Protection Agency.
- (P) General Services Administration.
- (Q) Office of Personnel Management.
- (R) Small Business Administration.
- (S) Social Security Administration.
- (T) United States Postal Service.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1113.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
587(a), (b)(1)– (4)(A).	40:490(l)(1)–(3).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(l), as added Pub. L. 104-208, div. A, title I, §101(f) [title IV, §407(a)], Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-337.
587(b)(4)(B)	40:490h.	Pub. L. 104-52, title IV, §5, Nov. 19, 1995, 109 Stat. 486.
587(c)(1)	40:490(l)(4) (words after 3d comma).	
587(c)(2)	40:490(l)(5).	
587(c)(3)	40:490(l)(4) (words before 3d comma).	
587(d)	40:490 note.	Pub. L. 105-277, div. A, §101(h) [title VI, §630], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-522.

§ 588. Movement and supply of office furniture

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “controlled space” means a substantial and identifiable segment of space (such as a building, floor, or wing) in a location that the Administrator of General Services controls for purposes of assignment of space.

(b) APPLICATION.—This section applies if an agency (or unit of the agency), moves from one controlled space to another, whether in the same or a different location.

(c) MOVING EXISTING FURNITURE.—The furniture and furnishings used by an agency (or organizational unit of the agency) shall be moved only if the Administrator determines, after con-

sultation with the head of the agency and with due regard for the program activities of the agency, that it would not be more economical and efficient to make suitable replacements available in the new controlled space.

(d) PROVIDING REPLACEMENT FURNITURE.—In the absence of a determination under subsection (c), suitable furniture and furnishings for the new controlled space shall be provided from stocks under the control of the moving agency or from stocks available to the Administrator, whichever the Administrator determines to be more economical and efficient. However, the same or similar items may not be provided from both sources.

(e) CONTROL OF REPLACEMENT FURNITURE.—If furniture and furnishings for a new controlled space are provided from stocks available to the Administrator, the items being provided remain in the control of the Administrator.

(f) CONTROL OF FURNITURE NOT MOVED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If furniture and furnishings for a new controlled space are provided from stocks available to the Administrator, the furniture and furnishings that were previously used by the moving agency (or unit of the agency) pass to the control of the Administrator.

(2) REIMBURSEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Furniture and furnishings passing to the control of the Administrator under this section pass without reimbursement.

(B) EXCEPTION FOR TRUST FUND.—If furniture and furnishings that were purchased from a trust fund pass to the control of the Administrator under this section, the Administrator shall reimburse the trust fund for the fair market value of the furniture and furnishings.

(3) REVOLVING OR WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—If furniture and furnishings are carried as assets of a revolving or working capital fund at the time they pass to the control of the Administrator under this section, the net book value of the furniture and furnishings shall be written off and the capital of the fund is diminished by the amount of the write-off.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1115.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
588	40:490(g).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(g), as added Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, §3, 68 Stat. 1129.

In subsection (f)(2), the reimbursement requirement in 40:490(g) (last sentence) is set out as an exception to a general “without reimbursement” rule in 40:490(g) (3d sentence) to harmonize an inconsistency in the source law.

§ 589. Installation, repair, and replacement of sidewalks

(a) IN GENERAL.—An executive agency may install, repair, and replace sidewalks around buildings, installations, property, or grounds that are—

- (1) under the agency’s control;

(2) owned by the Federal Government; and
 (3) located in a State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT.—Subsection (a) may be carried out by—

(1) reimbursement to a State or political subdivision of a State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States; or
 (2) a means other than reimbursement.

(c) REGULATIONS.—Subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with regulations the Administrator of General Services prescribes with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(d) USE OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts appropriated to an executive agency for installation, repair, and maintenance, generally, are available to carry out this section.

(e) LIABILITY.—This section does not increase or enlarge the tort liability of the Government for injuries to individuals or damages to property.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1116.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
589	40:490(i).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(i), as added Pub. L. 89-344, Nov. 8, 1965, 79 Stat. 1304.

In subsections (a) and (b), the words “territory or” are added for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

In subsection (c), the words “Director of the Office of Management and Budget” are substituted for “Director of the Bureau of the Budget” in section 210(i) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because the office of Director of the Bureau of the Budget was redesignated the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by section 102(b) of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 (eff. July 1, 1970, 84 Stat. 2085). Section 102 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, was repealed by section 5(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97-258, 96 Stat. 1085), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code, but the successor provision, 31:502, continued the designation as Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In subsection (e), the words “beyond such liability presently existing by virtue of any other law” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 590. Child care

(a) GUIDANCE, ASSISTANCE, AND OVERSIGHT.—Through the General Services Administration’s licensing agreements, the Administrator of General Services shall provide guidance, assistance, and oversight to federal agencies for the development of child care centers to provide economical and effective child care for federal workers.

(b) ALLOTMENT OF SPACE IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the following definitions apply:

(A) CHILD CARE PROVIDER.—The term “child care provider” means an individual or entity that provides or proposes to provide child care services for federal employees.

(B) ALLOTMENT OFFICER.—The term “allotment officer” means an officer or agency of

the Federal Government charged with the allotment of space in federal buildings.

(2) ALLOTMENT.—A child care provider may be allotted space in a federal building by an allotment officer if—

(A) the child care provider applies to the allotment officer in the community or district in which child care services are to be provided;

(B) the space is available; and

(C) the allotment officer determines that—

(i) the space will be used to provide child care services to children of whom at least 50 percent have one parent or guardian employed by the Government; and

(ii) the child care provider will give priority to federal employees for available child care services in the space.

(c) PAYMENT FOR SPACE AND SERVICES.—

(1) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “services” includes the providing of lighting, heating, cooling, electricity, office furniture, office machines and equipment, classroom furnishings and equipment, kitchen appliances, playground equipment, telephone service (including installation of lines and equipment and other expenses associated with telephone services), and security systems (including installation and other expenses associated with security systems), including replacement equipment, as needed.

(2) NO CHARGE.—Space allotted under subsection (b) may be provided without charge for rent or services.

(3) REIMBURSEMENT FOR COSTS.—For space allotted under subsection (b), if there is an agreement for the payment of costs associated with providing space or services, neither title 31, nor any other law, prohibits or restricts payment by reimbursement to the miscellaneous receipts or other appropriate account of the Treasury.

(d) PAYMENT OF OTHER COSTS.—If an agency has a child care facility in its space, or is a sponsoring agency for a child care facility in other federal or leased space, the agency or the Administration may—

(1) pay accreditation fees, including renewal fees, for the child care facility to be accredited by a nationally recognized early-childhood professional organization;

(2) pay travel and per diem expenses for representatives of the child care facility to attend the annual Administration child care conference; and

(3) enter into a consortium with one or more private entities under which the private entities assist in defraying costs associated with the salaries and benefits for personnel providing services at the facility.

(e) REIMBURSEMENT FOR EMPLOYEE TRAINING.—Notwithstanding section 1345 of title 31, an agency, department, or instrumentality of the Government that provides or proposes to provide child care services for federal employees may reimburse a federal employee or any individual employed to provide child care services for travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses incurred for training classes, conferences, or other

meetings in connection with providing the services. A per diem allowance made under this subsection may not exceed the rate specified in regulations prescribed under section 5707 of title 5.

(f) **CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND CHECKS.**—

(1) **DEFINITION.**—In this subsection, the term “executive facility” means a facility owned or leased by an office or entity within the executive branch of the Government. The term includes a facility owned or leased by the General Services Administration on behalf of an office or entity within the judicial branch of the Government.

(2) **IN GENERAL.**—All workers in a child care center located in an executive facility shall undergo a criminal history background check as defined in section 231 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13041).

(3) **NONAPPLICATION TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FACILITIES.**—This subsection does not apply to a facility owned by or leased on behalf of an office or entity within the legislative branch of the Government.

(g) **APPROPRIATED AMOUNTS FOR AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE.**—

(1) **DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term “Executive agency” has the meaning given that term in section 105 of title 5, but does not include the Government Accountability Office.

(2) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with regulations the Office of Personnel Management prescribes, an Executive agency that provides or proposes to provide child care services for federal employees may use appropriated amounts that are otherwise available for salaries and expenses to provide child care in a federal or leased facility, or through contract, for civilian employees of the agency.

(3) **AFFORDABILITY.**—Amounts used pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be applied to improve the affordability of child care for lower income federal employees using or seeking to use the child care services.

(4) **ADVANCES.**—Notwithstanding section 3324 of title 31, amounts may be paid in advance to licensed or regulated child care providers for services to be rendered during an agreed period.

(5) **NOTIFICATION.**—No amounts made available by law may be used to implement this subsection without advance notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1116; Pub. L. 108–271, § 8(b), July 7, 2004, 118 Stat. 814.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
590(a)	40:490b(c).	Pub. L. 100–202, § 101(m) [title VI, § 616(a)–(d)], Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329–423; Pub. L. 102–393, title V, § 528, Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1760.
590(b)	40:490b(a).	
590(c)	40:490b(b)(1), (2), (4).	
590(d)	40:490b(b)(3).	
590(e)	40:490b(d).	
	40:490b note.	Pub. L. 105–277, div. A, § 101(h) [title VI, § 603], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681–513.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES—CONTINUED

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
590(f)	40:490b(e).	Pub. L. 100–202, § 101(m) [title VI, § 616(e)], as added Pub. L. 106–554, § 1[(a)(3) [title VI, § 643], Dec. 21, 2000, 114 Stat. 2763A–169.
590(g)	40:490b–1.	Pub. L. 107–67, title VI, § 630, Nov. 12, 2001, 115 Stat. 552.

In subsection (a), the word “provide” is substituted for “promote the provision of” to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (f)(2), the word “workers” is substituted for “existing and newly hired workers” to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (g)(2), the word “hereafter” is omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (g)(4), the words “as appropriate” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (g)(5), the words “in this or any other Act” are omitted as unnecessary. The words “of the House of Representatives and the Senate” are added for consistency in the revised title.

AMENDMENTS

2004—Subsec. (g)(1). Pub. L. 108–271 substituted “Government Accountability Office” for “General Accounting Office”.

§ 591. Purchase of electricity

(a) **GENERAL LIMITATION ON USE OF AMOUNTS.**—A department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government may not use amounts appropriated or made available by any law to purchase electricity in a manner inconsistent with state law governing the provision of electric utility service, including—

(1) state utility commission rulings; and

(2) electric utility franchises or service territories established under state statute, state regulation, or state-approved territorial agreements.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

(1) **ENERGY SAVINGS.**—This section does not preclude the head of a federal agency from entering into a contract under section 801 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287).

(2) **ENERGY SAVINGS FOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.**—This section does not preclude the Secretary of a military department from—

(A) entering into a contract under section 2394¹ of title 10; or

(B) purchasing electricity from any provider if the Secretary finds that the utility having the applicable state-approved franchise (or other service authorization) is unwilling or unable to meet unusual standards of service reliability that are necessary for purposes of national defense.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1118.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
591	40:490 note.	Pub. L. 100–202, § 101(b) [title VIII, § 8093], Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329–79.

In subsection (b)(1), the words “section 801 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287)”

¹ See References in Text note below.

are substituted for “42 U.S.C. 8287” in section 8093 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1988 as the probable intent of Congress.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 2394 of title 10, referred to in subsec. (b)(2)(A), was renumbered section 2922a of such title by Pub. L. 109-364, div. B, title XXVIII, §2851(b)(2), Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2494.

§ 592. Federal Buildings Fund

(a) EXISTENCE.—There is in the Treasury a fund known as the Federal Buildings Fund.

(b) DEPOSITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The following revenues and collections shall be deposited into the Fund:

(A) User charges under section 586(b) of this title, payable in advance or otherwise.

(B) Proceeds from the lease of federal building sites or additions under section 581(d) of this title.

(C) Receipts from carriers and others for loss of, or damage to, property belonging to the Fund.

(2) REIMBURSEMENTS FOR SPECIAL SERVICES.—This subchapter does not preclude the Administrator of General Services from providing special services, not included in the standard level user charge, on a reimbursable basis. The reimbursements may be credited to the Fund.

(3) TRANSFER OF SURPLUS AMOUNTS.—To prevent the accumulation of excessive surpluses in the Fund, in any fiscal year an amount specified in an appropriation law may be transferred out of the Fund and deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury.

(c) USES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Deposits in the Fund are available for real property management and related activities in the amounts specified in annual appropriation laws without regard to fiscal year limitations.

(2) SALARIES AND EXPENSES RELATED TO CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OR PLANNING PROGRAMS.—Deposits in the Fund that are available pursuant to annual appropriation laws may be transferred and consolidated on the books of the Treasury into a special account in accordance with, and for the purposes specified in, section 3176 of this title.

(3) REPAYMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION BORROWING FROM FEDERAL FINANCING BANK.—The Administrator, in accordance with rules and procedures that the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury establish, may transfer from the Fund an amount necessary to repay the principal amount of a General Services Administration borrowing from the Federal Financing Bank, if the borrowing is a legal obligation of the Fund.

(4) BUILDINGS DEEMED FEDERALLY OWNED.—For purposes of amounts authorized to be expended from the Fund, the following are deemed to be federally owned buildings:

(A) A building constructed pursuant to the purchase contract authority of section 5 of the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-313, 86 Stat. 219).

(B) A building occupied pursuant to an installment purchase contract.

(C) A building under the control of a department or agency, if alterations of the building are required in connection with moving the department or agency from a former building that is, or will be, under the control of the Administration.

(d) ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS.—

(1) RECEIVING CASH INCENTIVES.—The Administrator may receive amounts from rebates or other cash incentives related to energy savings and shall deposit the amounts in the Fund for use as provided in paragraph (4).

(2) RECEIVING GOODS OR SERVICES.—The Administrator may accept, from a utility, goods or services that enhance the energy efficiency of federal facilities.

(3) ASSIGNMENT OF ENERGY REBATES.—In the administration of real property that the Administrator leases and for which the Administrator pays utility costs, the Administrator may assign all or a portion of energy rebates to the lessor to underwrite the costs incurred in undertaking energy efficiency improvements in the real property if the payback period for the improvement is at least 2 years less than the remainder of the term of the lease.

(4) OBLIGATING AMOUNTS FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS.—In addition to amounts appropriated for energy management improvement programs and without regard to subsection (c)(1), the Administrator may obligate for those programs—

(A) amounts received and deposited in the Fund under paragraph (1);

(B) goods and services received under paragraph (2); and

(C) amounts the Administrator determines are not needed for other authorized projects and that are otherwise available to implement energy efficiency programs.

(e) RECYCLING PROGRAMS.—

(1) RECEIVING AMOUNTS.—The Administrator may receive amounts from the sale of recycled materials and shall deposit the amounts in the Fund for use as provided in paragraph (2).

(2) OBLIGATING AMOUNTS FOR RECYCLING PROGRAMS.—In addition to amounts appropriated for such purposes and without regard to subsection (c)(1), the Administrator may obligate amounts received and deposited in the Fund under paragraph (1) for programs which—

(A) promote further source reduction and recycling programs; and

(B) encourage employees to participate in recycling programs by providing financing for child care.

(f) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY RELATED TO ENERGY MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING PROGRAMS.—The Fund may receive, in the form of rebates, cash incentives or otherwise, any revenues, collections, or other income related to energy savings or recycling efforts. Amounts received under this subsection remain in the Fund until expended and remain available for federal energy management improvement programs, recycling programs, or employee programs that are authorized by law or that the Administrator considers appropriate. The Administration may use amounts received under this subsection, in addi-

tion to amounts received as New Obligational Authority, in activities of the Fund as necessary.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1118.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
592(a)	40:490(f)(1) (related to establishment), (3), (4).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(f), as added July 12, 1952, ch. 703, §1(l), 66 Stat. 594; Pub. L. 85–886, §3, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1709; Pub. L. 92–313, §3, June 16, 1972, 86 Stat. 218; Pub. L. 102–486, title I, §153, Oct. 24, 1992, 106 Stat. 2851.
592(b)(1)	40:490(f)(1) (related to deposits).	
592(b)(2)	40:490(f)(6).	
592(b)(3)	40:490(f)(5).	
592(c)(1)	40:490(f)(2).	
592(c)(2)	40:490a.	Pub. L. 94–91, title IV, §401, Aug. 9, 1975, 89 Stat. 452.
592(c)(3)	40:490a–1.	Pub. L. 101–136, title IV, §7, Nov. 3, 1989, 103 Stat. 803.
592(c)(4)	40:490i.	Pub. L. 105–277, div. A, §101(h) [title IV, 6th proviso on p. 2681–502], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681–502.
592(d)	40:490(f)(7).	
592(e)	40:490(f)(8).	
592(f)	40:490g.	Pub. L. 102–393, title IV, §13, Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1751.

In subsection (a), the words “on such date as may be determined by the Administrator” are omitted as obsolete. The text of 40:490(f)(3) and (4) is omitted as executed.

In subsection (b)(1)(B), the words “federal building sites or additions” are substituted for “building sites” for consistency with section 581(d) of the revised title.

In subsection (b)(3), the words “To prevent the accumulation of excessive surpluses in the Fund” and “transferred out of the Fund” are added for clarity. See House Report No. 92–989, dated April 14, 1972 (United States Code Congressional and Administrative News, 92d Congress, 2d Session, 1972, Vol. 2, pp. 2370, 2377).

In subsection (c)(4), the words “amounts authorized to be expended from the Fund” are substituted for “this authorization, and hereafter” to restate the provision as general and permanent law without reference to a single year’s appropriation Act.

In subsection (f), the words “during a fiscal year” are omitted as unnecessary.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 5 of the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972, referred to in subsec. (c)(4)(A), is section 5 of Pub. L. 92–313, June 16, 1972, 86 Stat. 219, as amended, which enacted section 602a of former Title 40, Public Buildings, Property, and Works, and was omitted from the Code in the revision and reenactment of Title 40 by Pub. L. 107–217, §1, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1062.

§ 593. Protection for veterans preference employees

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) COVERED SERVICES.—The term “covered services” means any guard, elevator operator, messenger, or custodial services.

(2) SHELTERED WORKSHOP.—The term “sheltered workshop” means a sheltered workshop employing the severely handicapped under the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46 et seq.).

(b) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), amounts made available to the General Services Administration pursuant to section 592 of this title may not be obligated or ex-

pend to procure covered services by contract if an employee who was a permanent veterans preference employee of the Administration on November 19, 1995, would be terminated as a result.

(c) EXCEPTION.—Amounts made available to the Administration pursuant to section 592 of this title may be obligated and expended to procure covered services by contract with a sheltered workshop or, if sheltered workshops decline to contract for the provision of covered services, by competitive contract for a period of no longer than 5 years. When a competitive contract expires, or is terminated for any reason, the Administration shall again offer to procure the covered services by contract with a sheltered workshop before procuring the covered services by competitive contract.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1120; Pub. L. 109–284, §6(6), Sept. 27, 2006, 120 Stat. 1212.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
593	40:490c.	Pub. L. 104–52, title V, §503, Nov. 19, 1995, 109 Stat. 491.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(2), is act June 25, 1938, ch. 697, 52 Stat. 1196, as amended, which is classified to sections 46 to 48c of Title 41, Public Contracts. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 109–284 substituted “available to the General Services Administration” for “available to the Administration”.

SUBCHAPTER VI—MOTOR VEHICLE POOLS AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

§ 601. Purposes

In order to provide an economical and efficient system for transportation of Federal Government personnel and property consistent with section 101 of this title, the purposes of this subchapter are—

(1) to establish procedures to ensure safe operation of motor vehicles on Government business;

(2) to provide for proper identification of Government motor vehicles;

(3) to establish an effective means to limit the use of Government motor vehicles to official purposes;

(4) to reduce the number of Government-owned vehicles to the minimum necessary to transact public business; and

(5) to provide wherever practicable for centrally operated interagency pools or systems for local transportation of Government personnel and property.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1121.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
601	40:491(a).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §211(a), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 583; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, §2, 68 Stat. 1126.

EX. ORD. NO. 10579. INTERAGENCY MOTOR-VEHICLE POOLS AND SYSTEMS

Ex. Ord. No. 10579, Dec. 1, 1954, 19 F.R. 7925, provided:

SECTION 1. *Purpose and general policy.* (a) The purpose of these regulations is to establish policies and procedures under which interagency motor-vehicle pools or systems may be established, operated, curtailed, or discontinued.

(b) The Administrator of General Services (hereinafter referred to as the Administrator) shall establish and provide for the operation of interagency motor-vehicle pools and systems for the purpose of providing more efficient or economical transportation of Government personnel and property within specific areas by motor vehicles or local transit systems. Pools or systems based in whole or in part upon use of privately-owned vehicles and facilities shall be preferred to Government ownership of vehicles and facilities to the extent that it is feasible to provide required motor-vehicle services of satisfactory quality and cost from commercial or other private sources.

SEC. 2. *Conduct of studies to determine advisability of establishing motor-vehicle pools or systems.* (a) The Administrator shall select areas in which studies are to be conducted to determine the advisability of establishing motor-vehicle pools or systems. Before initiating any such study, he shall give at least thirty days notice to the head of each executive agency (as defined in section 3(a) of the Act [now 40 U.S.C. 102(4)]). The notice shall include a statement of the approximate geographic area to be studied and the date on which the study will begin.

(b) The head of each executive agency receiving notice that such a study is to be made shall provide information which is required or pertinent. He shall also designate one or more officials in the field with whom members of a staff assigned by the General Services Administration may consult. Such designated officials shall provide such assigned staff with needed information and assistance, including reasonable opportunities to observe motor-vehicle operations and facilities and to examine pertinent cost and other records.

SEC. 3. *Determination to establish an interagency motor-vehicle pool or system.* (a) If the Administrator determines, with due regard to the program activities of the agencies concerned, and on the basis of a study made in accordance with section 2 hereof, that an interagency motor-vehicle pool or system should be established, he shall be responsible for preparing a formal determination to that effect. Such determination shall include:

(1) A description of the proposed operation, including a statement of the types of service and of the geographic area, and the agencies or parts of agencies to be served.

(2) The name of the executive agency designated to be responsible for operating the pool or system, and the reasons for such designation.

(3) A statement indicating the motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies to be transferred and the amount of reimbursement, if any, to be made therefor.

(b) Each determination shall be accompanied by an analytical justification which shall include a comparison of estimated costs of the present and proposed methods of operation and a showing of the estimated savings to be realized through the establishment of the proposed pool or system. The justification shall also describe the alternatives considered in making the determination, and shall include a statement concerning the availability of privately-owned facilities and equipment, and the feasibility and estimated cost (immediate and long-term) of using such facilities and equipment.

(c) The Administrator shall send a copy of each determination to each executive agency affected and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget [now the Director of the Office of Management and Budget] (hereinafter referred to as the Director).

SEC. 4. *Transfers of records, facilities, personnel, and appropriations.* Whenever the Administrator prepares a de-

termination as set forth in section 3 of these regulations, he shall also prepare and present to the Director a schedule of the proposed transfer of such records, facilities, personnel, and appropriations as relate primarily to the functions which are to be transferred to the interagency motor-vehicle pool or system. A copy of such schedule shall be sent by the Administrator to each executive agency affected. The Director shall determine the records, facilities, personnel, and appropriations to be transferred.

SEC. 5. *Taking effect of determinations.* Unless a greater time is allowed therein, any determination made by the Administrator shall become binding on all affected executive agencies forty-five days after the issuance thereof except with respect to any agency which appeals, or requests an exemption, from any such determination in accordance with section 6 of these regulations.

SEC. 6. *Review of determinations not agreed to by agencies affected.* (a) Any executive agency may appeal or request exemption from any or all proposals affecting it which are contained in a determination. Appeals shall be submitted in writing to the Director with a copy to the Administrator within forty-five days from the date of the determination. Such appeals shall be accompanied by factual and objective supporting data and justification.

(b) The Director shall review any determination from which an executive agency has appealed and shall make a final decision on such appeal. The Director shall make such decisions, within seventy-five days after he receives the appeal or as soon thereafter as practicable, on the basis of information contained in the Administrator's determination, the executive agencies' appeals therefrom, and any supplementary data submitted by the Administrator and the contesting agencies. The Director shall send copies of decisions to the Administrator and to the heads of other executive agencies concerned.

(c) The Director's decision upon each such appeal, if it holds that the determination shall apply in whole or in part to the appealing agency, shall state the extent to which the determination applies and the effective date of its application. To the extent that the Director's decision on an appeal does not uphold the Administrator's determination, such determination shall be of no force and effect.

SEC. 7. *Compliance with determinations and decisions on appeals.* (a) When a determination or a decision on an appeal made in accordance with these regulations has become effective, each executive agency affected shall comply therewith.

(b) The Director shall take such actions as he deems appropriate to assist in securing compliance with determinations which have become effective. In the exercise of this authority to establish reserves in apportioning appropriations and funds, the Director shall take account of such savings as accrue from the establishment of inter-agency motor-vehicle pools and systems.

(c) The executive agency which operates any pool or system established hereunder shall maintain accurate records of the cost of establishment, maintenance, and operation of any interagency motor-vehicle pool or system established pursuant to these regulations.

(d) The Administrator shall be responsible for maintaining adequate reviews and controls of the economy and efficiency of all pools or systems established in accordance with these regulations, including those not directly operated by the General Services Administration.

SEC. 8. *Discontinuance or curtailment of service.* (a) If, during any reasonable period, not exceeding two successive fiscal years, no actual savings are realized from the operation of any pool or system established hereunder, the Administrator shall discontinue the pool or system concerned.

(b) The Administrator may discontinue or curtail a motor-vehicle pool or system when he determines that it is not the most economical method of rendering re-

quired motor-vehicle service; but he shall give at least sixty days notice of such intention to executive agencies affected and to the Director before taking such action.

(c) Executive agencies affected by a pool or system for which the Administrator is responsible (including inter-agency pools or systems operated by another executive agency designated by the Administrator) may bring problems of service and cost to the attention of the Administrator, who shall assure that such problems receive proper attention.

(d) Executive agencies receiving motor-vehicle services from an interagency motor-vehicle pool or system under these regulations may request discontinuance or curtailment of their participation in such pool or system after at least one year of participation or in the event that the need for the services from the pool or system ceases. Such requests shall be submitted to the Administrator with pertinent factual justification.

(e) If the Administrator does not agree with such request and is unable to make arrangements which are mutually acceptable to him and to the head of the executive agency concerned, the agency's request for discontinuance or modification and the Administrator's reasons for not agreeing with the request shall be forwarded to the Director who shall be responsible for making a final and binding decision.

(f) When a pool or system is discontinued or curtailed, such transfers of vehicles and related equipment and supplies, personnel, records, facilities, and funds as may be appropriate will be made, subject to the approval of the Director.

SEC. 9. *Motor vehicles exempted from inclusion in inter-agency motor-vehicle pools.* The following-described classes of motor vehicles shall be exempt from inclusion in interagency motor-vehicle pools or systems:

(1) Motor vehicles designed or used for military field training, combat, or tactical purposes, or used principally within the confines of a regularly established military post, camp, or depot.

(2) Any motor vehicle regularly used by an agency in the performance of investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties if the head of such agency determines that exclusive control of such vehicle is essential to the effective performance of such duties: *Provided*, that vehicles regularly used for common administrative purposes not directly connected with the performance of law enforcement, investigative, or intelligence duties shall not because of such use be exempted from such inclusion.

(3) Any motor vehicle the conspicuous identification of which as a Government vehicle would interfere with the purpose for which it is acquired and used.

(4) Unless inclusion is mutually agreed upon by the Administrator and the head of the agency concerned:

(i) Motor vehicles for the use of the heads of the executive agencies, ambassadors, ministers, charge [sic] d'affaires, and other principal diplomatic and consular officials.

(ii) Motor vehicles regularly and principally used for the transportation of diplomats and representatives of foreign countries or by officers of the Department of State for the conduct of official business with representatives of foreign countries.

(iii) Motor vehicles regularly used for the distribution and transportation of mails.

(5) Motor vehicles which, because of their design or the special purposes for which they are used, or for other reasons, cannot advantageously be incorporated in an interagency motor-vehicle pool or system if the exemption thereof has been mutually agreed upon by the Administrator and the head of the executive agency concerned.

(6) Motor vehicles exempted by an agency which has authority to make such an exemption under the provisions of the Act [probably means the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, now chapters 1 to 11 of this title and title III of the Act of June 30, 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)].

SEC. 10. *Optional use arrangements.* Nothing in these regulations shall be construed as precluding the estab-

lishment or operation of interagency motor-vehicle pools or systems on the basis of optional use by executive or other Federal agencies.

SEC. 11. *Supplementary regulations.* The Administrator shall, after consultation with the executive agencies concerned and with due regard to their program activities, issue such supplementary regulations of general applicability to the executive agencies concerned as are necessary for the effective and economical operation of pools or systems under the Act [probably means the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949].

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

§ 602. Authority to establish motor vehicle pools and transportation systems

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 603 of this title, and regulations issued under section 603, the Administrator of General Services shall—

(1) take over from executive agencies and consolidate, or otherwise acquire, motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies;

(2) provide for the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems; and

(3) furnish motor vehicles and related services to executive agencies for the transportation of property and passengers.

(b) METHODS OF PROVIDING VEHICLES AND SERVICES.—As determined by the Administrator, motor vehicles and related services may be furnished by providing an agency with—

(1) Federal Government-owned motor vehicles;

(2) the use of motor vehicles, under rental or other arrangements, through private fleet operators, taxicab companies, or local or interstate common carriers; or

(3) both.

(c) RECIPIENTS OF VEHICLES AND SERVICES.—The Administrator shall, so far as practicable, furnish motor vehicles and related services under this section to any federal agency, mixed-ownership Government corporation (as defined in chapter 91 of title 31), or the District of Columbia, on its request.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1121.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
602	40:491(b) (related to establishment).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §211(b) (related to establishment), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 583; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, §2, 68 Stat. 1126.

Subsection (a)(1) is substituted for “in respect of executive agencies, . . . consolidate, take over, acquire, or arrange for the operation by any executive agency of, motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies for the purpose of establishing motor vehicle pools and systems to serve the needs of executive agencies” for clarity and to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (c), the words “mixed-ownership Government corporation” are substituted for “mixed ownership corporation” for consistency with chapter 91 of title 31. The words “chapter 91 of title 31” are substituted for “the Government Corporation Control Act” in section 211(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of section 4(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97–258, 96

Stat. 1067), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code.

§ 603. Process for establishing motor vehicle pools and transportation systems

(a) DETERMINATION REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services may carry out section 602 only if the Administrator determines, after consultation with the agencies concerned and with due regard to their program activities, that doing so is advantageous to the Federal Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or service.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE DETERMINATION.—A determination under this section must be in writing. For each motor vehicle pool or system, the determination must set forth an analytical justification that includes—

(A) a detailed comparison of estimated costs for present and proposed modes of operation; and

(B) a showing that savings can be realized by the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a motor vehicle pool or system.

(b) REGULATIONS RELATED TO ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall prescribe regulations establishing procedures to carry out section 602 of this title.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE REGULATIONS.—The regulations shall provide for—

(A) adequate notice to an executive agency of any determination that affects the agency or its functions;

(B) independent review and decision as directed by the President of any determination disputed by an agency, with the possibility that the decision may include a partial or complete exemption of the agency from the determination; and

(C) enforcement of determinations that become effective under the regulations.

(3) EFFECT OF THE REGULATIONS.—A determination under subsection (a) is binding on an agency only as provided in regulations issued under this subsection.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1122.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
603(a)(1)	40:491(b) (related to determination).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §211(b) (related to determination), (c), (e), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 583; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, §2, 68 Stat. 1126.
603(a)(2)	40:491(e).	
603(b)	40:491(c).	

In subsection (b)(1), the words “within ninety days after the effective date of this section” are omitted as obsolete.

§ 604. Treatment of assets taken over to establish motor vehicle pools and transportation systems

(a) REIMBURSEMENT.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—When the Administrator of General Services takes over motor vehicles or related equipment or supplies under section

602 of this title, reimbursement is required if the property is taken over from—

(A) a Government corporation; or

(B) an agency, if the agency acquired the property through unreimbursed expenditures made from a revolving or trust fund authorized by law.

(2) AMOUNT.—The Administrator shall reimburse a Government corporation, or a fund through which an agency acquired property, by an amount equal to the fair market value of the property. If the Administrator subsequently returns property of a similar kind under section 610 of this title, the Government corporation or the fund shall reimburse the Administrator by an amount equal to the fair market value of the property returned.

(b) ADDITION TO ACQUISITION SERVICES FUND.—

If the Administrator takes over motor vehicles or related equipment or supplies under section 602 of this title but reimbursement is not required under subsection (a), the value of the property taken over, as determined by the Administrator, may be added to the capital of the Acquisition Services Fund. If the Administrator subsequently returns property of a similar kind under section 610 of this title, the value of the property may be deducted from the Fund.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1122; Pub. L. 109–313, §3(h)(5), Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1736.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
604(a)	40:491(g).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §211(g), (h), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 583; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, §2, 68 Stat. 1128.
604(b)	40:491(h).	

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 109–313 substituted “Acquisition Services Fund” for “General Supply Fund” in heading and text.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109–313 effective 60 days after Oct. 6, 2006, see section 6 of Pub. L. 109–313, set out as a note under section 5316 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 605. Payment of costs

(a) USE OF ACQUISITION SERVICES FUND TO COVER COSTS.—The Acquisition Services Fund provided for in section 321 of this title is available for use by or under the direction and control of the Administrator of General Services to pay the costs of carrying out section 602 of this title, including the cost of purchasing or renting motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies.

(b) SETTING PRICES TO RECOVER COSTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall set prices for furnishing motor vehicles and related services under section 602 of this title. Prices shall be set to recover, so far as practicable, all costs of carrying out section 602 of this title.

(2) INCREMENT FOR REPLACEMENT COST.—In the Administrator’s discretion, prices may in-

clude an increment for the estimated replacement cost of motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies. Notwithstanding section 321(f) of this title, the increment may be retained as a part of the capital of the Acquisition Services Fund but is available only to replace motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies.

(c) ACCOUNTING METHOD.—The purchase price of motor vehicles and related equipment, and any increment for estimated replacement cost, shall be recovered only through charges for the cost of amortization. Costs shall be determined, and financial reports prepared, in accordance with the accrual accounting method.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1123; Pub. L. 109–313, § 3(h)(6), Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1736.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
605	40:491(d).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 211(d), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 5(c), 64 Stat. 583; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, § 2, 68 Stat. 1127; Pub. L. 95–506, Oct. 24, 1978, 92 Stat. 1756.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 109–313, § 3(h)(6)(A), substituted “Acquisition Services Fund” for “General Supply Fund” in heading and text.

Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 109–313, § 3(h)(6)(B), substituted “321(f)” for “321(f)(1)” and “Acquisition Services Fund” for “General Supply Fund”.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109–313 effective 60 days after Oct. 6, 2006, see section 6 of Pub. L. 109–313, set out as a note under section 5316 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 606. Regulations related to operation

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe regulations to govern executive agencies in authorizing civilian personnel to operate Federal Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes within the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS OF THE REGULATIONS.—The regulations shall prescribe standards of physical fitness for authorized operators. The regulations may require operators and prospective operators to obtain state and local licenses or permits that are required to operate similar vehicles for other than official purposes.

(c) AGENCY ORDERS.—The head of each executive agency shall issue orders and directives necessary for compliance with the regulations. The orders and directives shall provide for—

- (1) periodically testing the physical fitness of operators and prospective operators; and
- (2) suspension and revocation of authority to operate.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1123.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
606	40:491(j).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 211(j), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 5(c), 64 Stat. 583; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, § 2, 68 Stat. 1128; Pub. L. 86–624, § 27(b), July 12, 1960, 74 Stat. 418.

In subsection (a), the words “Director of the Office of Personnel Management” are substituted for “United States Civil Service Commission” in section 211(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of section 102 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 (eff. Jan. 1, 1979, 92 Stat. 3783). The words “territories and” are added for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

§ 607. Records

The Administrator of General Services shall maintain an accurate record of the cost of establishing, maintaining, and operating each motor vehicle pool or system established under section 602 of this title.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1124.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
607	40:491(f) (1st sentence).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 211(f) (1st sentence), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 5(c), 64 Stat. 583; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, § 2, 68 Stat. 1127.

§ 608. Scrip, tokens, tickets

The Administrator of General Services, in the operation of motor vehicle pools or systems under this subchapter, may provide for the sale and use of scrip, tokens, tickets, and similar devices to collect payment.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1124.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
608	40:491(i).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, § 211(i), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 5(c), 64 Stat. 583; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, § 2, 68 Stat. 1128.

§ 609. Identification of vehicles

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under regulations prescribed by the Administrator of General Services, every motor vehicle acquired and used for official purposes within the United States, or the territories or possessions of the United States, by any federal agency or by the District of Columbia shall be conspicuously identified by showing, on the vehicle—

(1)(A) the full name of the department, establishment, corporation, or agency that uses the vehicle and the service for which the vehicle is used; or

(B) a title that readily identifies the department, establishment, corporation, or agency that uses the vehicle and that is descriptive of the service for which the vehicle is used; and

(2) the legend “For official use only”.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The regulations prescribed pursuant to this section may provide for exemptions when conspicuous identification would interfere with the purpose for which a vehicle is acquired and used.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1124.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
609	40:491(k).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §211(k), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 583; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, §2, 68 Stat. 1128.

§ 610. Discontinuance of motor vehicle pool or system

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services shall discontinue a motor vehicle pool or system if there are no actual savings realized (based on accounting as provided in section 605 of this title) during a reasonable period of not longer than two successive fiscal years.

(b) RETURN OF COMPARABLE PROPERTY.—If a motor vehicle pool or system is discontinued, the Administrator shall return to each agency involved motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies similar in kind and reasonably comparable in value to any motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies which were previously taken over by the Administrator.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1124.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
610	40:491(f) (last sentence).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §211(f) (last sentence), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 583; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, §2, 68 Stat. 1127.

§ 611. Duty to report violations

During the regular course of the duties of the Administrator of General Services, if the Administrator becomes aware of a violation of section 1343, 1344, or 1349(b) of title 31 or of section 641 of title 18 involving the conversion by a Federal Government official or employee of a Government-owned or leased motor vehicle to the official or employee's own use or to the use of others, the Administrator shall report the violation to the head of the agency in which the official or employee is employed, for further investigation and either appropriate disciplinary action under section 1343, 1344, or 1349(b) of title 31 or, if appropriate, referral to the Attorney General for prosecution under section 641 of title 18.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1124; Pub. L. 109–284, §6(7), Sept. 27, 2006, 120 Stat. 1212.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
611	40:491(l).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §211(l), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 583; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1211, §2, 68 Stat. 1128.

The words “section 1343, 1344, or 1349(b) of title 31” are substituted for “section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914, as amended (5 U.S.C. 78)” and “such section 5” in section 211(l) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of section 4(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97–258, 96 Stat. 1067), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Pub. L. 109–284 inserted “of title 31” after “under section 1343, 1344, or 1349(b)” and “of title 18” after “under section 641”.

CHAPTER 7—FOREIGN EXCESS PROPERTY

- Sec.
701. Administrative.
702. Return of foreign excess property to United States.
703. Donation of medical supplies for use in foreign country.
704. Other methods of disposal.
705. Handling of proceeds from disposal.

§ 701. Administrative

(a) POLICIES PRESCRIBED BY THE PRESIDENT.—The President may prescribe policies that the President considers necessary to carry out this chapter. The policies must be consistent with this chapter.

(b) EXECUTIVE AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of an executive agency that has foreign excess property is responsible for the disposal of the property.

(2) CONFORMANCE TO POLICIES.—In carrying out functions under this chapter, the head of an executive agency shall—

(A) use the policies prescribed by the President under subsection (a) for guidance; and

(B) dispose of foreign excess property in a manner that conforms to the foreign policy of the United States.

(3) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—The head of an executive agency may—

(A) delegate authority conferred by this chapter to an official in the agency or to the head of another executive agency; and

(B) authorize successive redelegation of authority conferred by this chapter.

(4) EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL.—As necessary to carry out this chapter, the head of an executive agency may—

(A) appoint and fix the pay of personnel in the United States, subject to chapters 33 and 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5; and

(B) appoint personnel outside the States of the United States and the District of Columbia, without regard to chapter 33 of title 5.

(c) SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF SECRETARY OF STATE.—

(1) USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND CREDITS.—The Secretary of State may use foreign currencies and credits acquired by the United States under section 704(b)(2) of this title—

(A) to carry out the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.);

(B) to carry out the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292 et seq.); and

(C) to pay other governmental expenses payable in local currencies.

(2) RENEWAL OF CERTAIN AGREEMENTS.—Except as otherwise directed by the President, the Secretary of State shall continue to perform functions under agreements in effect on July 1, 1949, related to the disposal of foreign excess property. The Secretary of State may amend, modify, and renew the agreements. Foreign currencies or credits the Secretary of State acquires under the agreements shall be administered in accordance with procedures that the Secretary of the Treasury may establish. Foreign currencies or credits reduced to United States currency must be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1125.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
701(a)	40:514(a) (words before last comma).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title IV, § 404, 63 Stat. 398; Pub. L. 86–624, § 27(c), July 12, 1960, 74 Stat. 418; Pub. L. 96–470, title I, § 101(a), Oct. 19, 1980, 94 Stat. 2237.
701(b)(1)	40:511 (words before proviso).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title IV, § 401, 63 Stat. 397.
701(b)(2)(A)	40:514(a) (words after last comma).	
701(b)(2)(B)	40:511 (proviso cl. (a)).	
701(b)(3)	40:514(b).	
701(b)(4)	40:514(c).	
701(c)(1)	40:511 (proviso cl. (b) (words before “and the authority to amend”) [i]).	
701(c)(2)	40:511 (proviso cl. (b) (words beginning “and the authority to amend”), (c), (d)).	

In subsection (b)(1), the text of 40:514(d) is omitted as executed and obsolete.

In subsection (b)(4), the words “chapters 33 and 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5” are substituted for “the civil-service and classification laws”, and the words “chapter 33 of title 5” are substituted for “the civil-service laws”, because of section 7(b) of the Act of September 6, 1966 (Public Law 89–554, 80 Stat. 631), the first section of which enacted Title 5, United States Code. In subclause (A), the words “in the United States” are added for clarity. In subclause (B), provisions related to the heads of executive agencies fixing the compensation of personnel outside the continental limits of the United States that were contained in section 404(c)(2) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 are omitted as obsolete. Sections 1202 and 1204 of the Classification Act of 1949 (ch. 782, 63 Stat. 972, 973) repealed the Classification Act of 1923 (ch. 265, 42 Stat. 1488) and all other provisions inconsistent with the 1949 Act. The Classification Act of 1949 was repealed by section 8(a) of the Act of September 6, 1966 (Public Law 89–554, 80 Stat. 632), the first section of which enacted title 5, United States Code. The Classification Act of 1949 was reenacted as chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5. See especially 5:5102 and 5103.

In subsection (c)(1), the words “Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.)” are substituted for “section 32(b)(2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended” because of section 111(a)(1) and (c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87–257, 75 Stat. 538). The words “Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926” are substituted for “Foreign Service Buildings Act of May 7, 1926, as amended” because of section 8 of

the Foreign Service Buildings Act (22:299). The words “(including section 295b of title 22)” are omitted as executed and obsolete.

In subsection (c)(2), the words “Secretary of State” are substituted for “Department of State” because of 22:2651.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, referred to in subsec. (c)(1)(A), is Pub. L. 87–256, Sept. 21, 1961, 75 Stat. 527, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 33 (§ 2451 et seq.) of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2451 of Title 22 and Tables.

The Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, referred to in subsec. (c)(1)(B), is act May 7, 1926, ch. 250, 44 Stat. 403, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 8 (§ 292 et seq.) of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 299 of Title 22 and Tables.

§ 702. Return of foreign excess property to United States

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (b), foreign excess property may be returned to the United States for handling as excess or surplus property under subchapter II of chapter 5 of this title or section 549 or 551 of this title when the head of the executive agency concerned, or the Administrator of General Services after consultation with the agency head, determines that return of the property to the United States for such handling is in the interest of the United States.

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Administrator shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section. The regulations must require that transportation costs for returning foreign excess property to the United States are paid by the federal agency, state agency, or donee receiving the property.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1126.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
702	40:512(c).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title IV, § 402(c), as added Pub. L. 91–426, § 2(d), Sept. 26, 1970, 84 Stat. 883; Pub. L. 94–519, § 4, Oct. 17, 1976, 90 Stat. 2455.

§ 703. Donation of medical supplies for use in foreign country

(a) APPLICATION.—This section applies to medical materials or supplies that are in a foreign country but that would, if situated within the United States, be available for donation under subchapter III of chapter 5 of this title.

(b) IN GENERAL.—An executive agency may donate medical materials or supplies that are not disposed of under section 702 of this title.

(c) CONDITIONS.—A donation under this section is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The medical materials and supplies must be donated for use in a foreign country.

(2) The donation must be made to a non-profit medical or health organization, which may be an organization qualified to receive assistance under section 214(b) or 607 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2174(b), 2357).

(3) The donation must be made without cost to the donee (except for costs of care and handling).

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1126.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
703	40:512(b).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title IV, § 402(b), as added Pub. L. 91–426, § 2(d), Sept. 26, 1970, 84 Stat. 883.

§ 704. Other methods of disposal

(a) IN GENERAL.—Foreign excess property not disposed of under section 702 or 703 of this title may be disposed of as provided in this section.

(b) METHODS OF DISPOSAL.—

(1) SALE, EXCHANGE, LEASE, OR TRANSFER.—The head of an executive agency may dispose of foreign excess property by sale, exchange, lease, or transfer, for cash, credit or other property, with or without warranty, under terms and conditions the head of the executive agency considers proper.

(2) EXCHANGE FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY OR CREDIT.—If the head of an executive agency determines that it is in the interest of the United States, foreign excess property may be exchanged for—

(A) foreign currencies or credits; or

(B) substantial benefits or the discharge of claims resulting from the compromise or settlement of claims in accordance with law.

(3) ABANDONMENT, DESTRUCTION, OR DONATION.—The head of an executive agency may authorize the abandonment, destruction, or donation of foreign excess property if the property has no commercial value or if estimated costs of care and handling exceed the estimated proceeds from sale.

(c) ADVERTISING.—The head of an executive agency may dispose of foreign excess property without advertising if the head of the executive agency finds that disposal without advertising is the most practicable and advantageous means for the Federal Government to dispose of the property.

(d) TRANSFER OF TITLE.—The head of an executive agency may execute documents to transfer title or other interests in, and take other action necessary or proper to dispose of, foreign excess property.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1126.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
704	40:512(a).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title IV, § 402(a), 63 Stat. 398; Pub. L. 91–426, § 2(a)–(c), Sept. 26, 1970, 84 Stat. 883; Pub. L. 99–627, § 3(a), Nov. 7, 1986, 100 Stat. 3509.

§ 705. Handling of proceeds from disposal

(a) IN GENERAL.—This section applies to proceeds from the sale, lease, or other disposition of foreign excess property under this chapter.

(b) FOREIGN CURRENCIES OR CREDITS.—Proceeds in the form of foreign currencies or credits,

must be administered in accordance with procedures that the Secretary of the Treasury may establish.

(c) UNITED STATES CURRENCY.—

(1) SEPARATE FUND IN TREASURY.—Section 572(a) of this title applies to proceeds of foreign excess property disposed of for United States currency under this chapter.

(2) DEPOSITED IN TREASURY AS MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.—Except as provided in paragraph (1), proceeds in the form of United States currency, including foreign currencies or credits that are reduced to United States currency, must be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(d) SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR REFUNDS OR PAYMENTS FOR BREACH.—

(1) DEPOSITS.—A federal agency that disposes of foreign excess property under this chapter may deposit, in a special account in the Treasury, amounts of the proceeds of the dispositions that the agency decides are necessary to permit—

(A) appropriate refunds to purchasers for dispositions that are rescinded or that do not become final; and

(B) payments for breach of warranty.

(2) WITHDRAWALS.—A federal agency that deposits proceeds in a special account under paragraph (1) may withdraw amounts to be refunded or paid from the account without regard to the origin of the amounts withdrawn.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1127.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
705	40:513.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title IV, § 403, 63 Stat. 398.

In subsection (d)(1), the words “in the Treasury” are substituted for “with the Treasurer of the United States” because of section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 (eff. July 31, 1950, 64 Stat. 1280), restated as section 321 of title 31.

CHAPTER 9—URBAN LAND USE

Sec.	
901.	Purpose and policy.
902.	Definitions.
903.	Acquisition and use.
904.	Disposal.
905.	Waiver.

§ 901. Purpose and policy

The purpose of this chapter is to promote harmonious intergovernmental relations and encourage sound planning, zoning, and land use practices by prescribing uniform policies and procedures for the Administrator of General Services to acquire, use, and dispose of land in urban areas. To the greatest extent practicable, urban land transactions entered into for the General Services Administration and other federal agencies shall be consistent with zoning and land use practices and with the planning and development objectives of local governments and planning agencies.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1127.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
901	40:531.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title VIII, § 802, as added Pub. L. 90-577, title V, § 501, Oct. 16, 1968, 82 Stat. 1104.

§ 902. Definitions

In this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) **UNIT OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—The term “unit of general local government” means a city, county, town, parish, village, or other general-purpose political subdivision of a State.

(2) **URBAN AREA.**—The term “urban area” means—

(A) a geographical area within the jurisdiction of an incorporated city, town, borough, village, or other unit of general local government, except a county or parish, having a population of at least 10,000 inhabitants;

(B) that portion of the geographical area within the jurisdiction of a county, town, township, or similar governmental entity which contains no incorporated unit of general local government but has a population density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per square mile; and

(C) that portion of a geographical area having a population density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per square mile and situated adjacent to the boundary of an incorporated unit of general local government which has a population of at least 10,000.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1128.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
902	40:535(a), (b).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title VIII, § 806(a), (b), as added Pub. L. 90-577, title V, § 501, Oct. 16, 1968, 82 Stat. 1105.

§ 903. Acquisition and use

(a) **NOTICE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—To the extent practicable, before making a commitment to acquire real property situated in an urban area, the Administrator of General Services shall give notice of the intended acquisition and the proposed use of the property to the unit of general local government exercising zoning and land use jurisdiction. If the Administrator determines that providing advance notice would adversely impact the acquisition, the Administrator shall give notice of the acquisition and the proposed use of the property immediately after the property is acquired.

(b) **OBJECTIONS TO ACQUISITION OR CHANGE OF USE.**—In the acquisition or change of use of real property situated in an urban area as a site for public building, if the unit of general local government exercising zoning and land use jurisdiction objects on grounds that the proposed acquisition or change of use conflicts with zoning regulations or planning objectives, the Administrator shall, to the extent the Administrator de-

termines is practicable, consider all the objections and comply with the zoning regulations and planning objectives.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1128.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
903	40:533.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title VIII, § 804, as added Pub. L. 90-577, title V, § 501, Oct. 16, 1968, 82 Stat. 1105.

In subsection (b), the words “and conform to” are omitted as included in “comply with”.

§ 904. Disposal

(a) **NOTICE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—Before offering real property situated in an urban area for sale, the Administrator of General Services shall give reasonable notice to the unit of general local government exercising zoning and land use jurisdiction in order to provide an opportunity for zoning so that the property is used in accordance with local comprehensive planning described in subsection (c).

(b) **NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS.**—To the greatest extent practicable, the Administrator shall furnish to all prospective purchasers of real property situated in an urban area complete information concerning—

(1) current zoning regulations, prospective zoning requirements, and objectives for property if it is unzoned; and

(2)(A) the current availability of streets, sidewalks, sewers, water, street lights, and other service facilities; and

(B) the prospective availability of those service facilities if the property is included in local comprehensive planning described in subsection (c).

(c) **LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING.**—Local comprehensive planning referred to in subsections (a) and (b) includes any of the following activities, to the extent the activity is directly related to the needs of a unit of general local government:

(1) As a guide for government policy and action, preparing general plans related to—

(A) the pattern and intensity of land use;

(B) the provision of public facilities (including transportation facilities) and other government services; and

(C) the effective development and use of human and natural resources.

(2) Preparing long-range physical and fiscal plans for government action.

(3) Programming capital improvements and other major expenditures, based on a determination of relative urgency, together with definitive financial planning for expenditures in the earlier years of a program.

(4) Coordinating related plans and activities of state and local governments and agencies.

(5) Preparing regulatory and administrative measures to support activities described in this subsection.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1128.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
904(a), (b) ...	40:532.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title VIII, §§ 803, 806(c), as added Pub. L. 90-577, title V, § 501, Oct. 16, 1968, 82 Stat. 1105.
904(c)	40:535(c).	

In subsection (a), the words “Whenever the Administrator contemplates the disposal for or on behalf of any Federal agency of” and “such land” are omitted as unnecessary. The words “the head of the governing body of” are omitted for consistency in the chapter. The words “exercising zoning and land-use jurisdiction” are substituted for “having jurisdiction over zoning and land-use regulation in the geographical area within which the land or lands are located” to eliminate unnecessary words and for consistency in the chapter.

In subsection (c)(2), the word “Preparing” is added for clarity.

§ 905. Waiver

The procedures prescribed in sections 903 and 904 of this title may be waived during a period of national emergency proclaimed by the President.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1129.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
905	40:534.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title VIII, § 805, as added Pub. L. 90-577, title V, § 501, Oct. 16, 1968, 82 Stat. 1105.

CHAPTER 11—SELECTION OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Sec.	
1101.	Policy.
1102.	Definitions.
1103.	Selection procedure.
1104.	Negotiation of contract.

§ 1101. Policy

The policy of the Federal Government is to publicly announce all requirements for architectural and engineering services and to negotiate contracts for architectural and engineering services on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualification for the type of professional services required and at fair and reasonable prices.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1129.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1101	40:542.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title IX, § 902, as added Pub. L. 92-582, Oct. 27, 1972, 86 Stat. 1279.

The words “The Congress hereby declares” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 1102. Definitions

In this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) AGENCY HEAD.—The term “agency head” means the head of a department, agency, or bureau of the Federal Government.

(2) ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES.—The term “architectural and engineering services” means—

(A) professional services of an architectural or engineering nature, as defined by state law, if applicable, that are required to be performed or approved by a person licensed, registered, or certified to provide the services described in this paragraph;

(B) professional services of an architectural or engineering nature performed by contract that are associated with research, planning, development, design, construction, alteration, or repair of real property; and

(C) other professional services of an architectural or engineering nature, or incidental services, which members of the architectural and engineering professions (and individuals in their employ) may logically or justifiably perform, including studies, investigations, surveying and mapping, tests, evaluations, consultations, comprehensive planning, program management, conceptual designs, plans and specifications, value engineering, construction phase services, soils engineering, drawing reviews, preparation of operating and maintenance manuals, and other related services.

(3) FIRM.—The term “firm” means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity permitted by law to practice the profession of architecture or engineering.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1129.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1102	40:541.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title IX, § 901, as added Pub. L. 92-582, Oct. 27, 1972, 86 Stat. 1278; Pub. L. 100-656, title VII, § 742, Nov. 15, 1988, 102 Stat. 3897; Pub. L. 100-679, § 8, Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4068.

In clause (1), the words “Secretary, Administrator, or” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 1103. Selection procedure

(a) IN GENERAL.—These procedures apply to the procurement of architectural and engineering services by an agency head.

(b) ANNUAL STATEMENTS.—The agency head shall encourage firms to submit annually a statement of qualifications and performance data.

(c) EVALUATION.—For each proposed project, the agency head shall evaluate current statements of qualifications and performance data on file with the agency, together with statements submitted by other firms regarding the proposed project. The agency head shall conduct discussions with at least 3 firms to consider anticipated concepts and compare alternative methods for furnishing services.

(d) SELECTION.—From the firms with which discussions have been conducted, the agency head shall select, in order of preference, at least 3 firms that the agency head considers most highly qualified to provide the services required.

Selection shall be based on criteria established and published by the agency head.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1130.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1103	40:543.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title IX, §903, as added Pub. L. 92-582, Oct. 27, 1972, 86 Stat. 1279.

In subsection (b), the words “engaged in the lawful practice of their profession” are omitted as unnecessary because of the definition of “firm” in section 1102 of the revised title.

In subsection (c), the words “compare alternative methods for furnishing services” are substituted for “the relative utility of alternative methods of approach for furnishing the required services” to eliminate unnecessary words.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES

Pub. L. 108–136, div. A, title XIV, §1427(b), Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1670, provided that: “Architectural and engineering services (as defined in section 1102 of title 40, United States Code) shall not be offered under multiple-award schedule contracts entered into by the Administrator of General Services or under Government-wide task and delivery order contracts entered into under sections 2304a and 2304b of title 10, United States Code, or sections 303H and 303I of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253h and 253i) unless such services—

“(1) are performed under the direct supervision of a professional architect or engineer licensed, registered, or certified in the State, territory (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), possession, or Federal District in which the services are to be performed; and

“(2) are awarded in accordance with the selection procedures set forth in chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code.”

§ 1104. Negotiation of contract

(a) IN GENERAL.—The agency head shall negotiate a contract for architectural and engineering services at compensation which the agency head determines is fair and reasonable to the Federal Government. In determining fair and reasonable compensation, the agency head shall consider the scope, complexity, professional nature, and estimated value of the services to be rendered.

(b) ORDER OF NEGOTIATION.—The agency head shall attempt to negotiate a contract, as provided in subsection (a), with the most highly qualified firm selected under section 1103 of this title. If the agency head is unable to negotiate a satisfactory contract with the firm, the agency head shall formally terminate negotiations and then undertake negotiations with the next most qualified of the selected firms, continuing the process until an agreement is reached. If the agency head is unable to negotiate a satisfactory contract with any of the selected firms, the agency head shall select additional firms in order of their competence and qualification and continue negotiations in accordance with this section until an agreement is reached.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1130.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1104	40:544.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title IX, §904, as added Pub. L. 92-582, Oct. 27, 1972, 86 Stat. 1279.

CHAPTER 13—PUBLIC PROPERTY

<i>Sec.</i>	
1301.	Charge of property transferred to the Federal Government.
1302.	Lease of buildings.
1303.	Disposition of surplus real property.
1304.	Transfer of federal property to States.
1305.	Disposition of land acquired by devise.
1306.	Disposition of abandoned or forfeited personal property.
1307.	Disposition of securities.
1308.	Disposition of unfit horses and mules.
1309.	Preservation, sale, or collection of wrecked, abandoned, or derelict property.
1310.	Sale of war supplies, land, and buildings.
1311.	Authority of President to obtain release.
1312.	Release of real estate in certain cases.
1313.	Releasing property from attachment.
1314.	Easements.
1315.	Law enforcement authority of Secretary of Homeland Security for protection of public property.

AMENDMENTS

2002—Pub. L. 107–296, title XVII, §1706(b)(3), Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2318, added item 1315 and struck out former item 1315 “Special police”.

§ 1301. Charge of property transferred to the Federal Government

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Administrator of General Services shall have charge of—

(1) all land and other property which has been or may be assigned, set off, or conveyed to the Federal Government in payment of debts;

(2) all trusts created for the use of the Government in payment of debts due the Government; and

(3) the sale and disposal of land—

(A) assigned or set off to the Government in payment of debt; or

(B) vested in the Government by mortgage or other security for the payment of debts.

(b) NONAPPLICATION.—This section does not apply to—

(1) real estate which has been or shall be assigned, set off, or conveyed to the Government in payment of debts arising under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); or

(2) trusts created for the use of the Government in payment of debts arising under the Code and due the Government.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1131.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1301	40:301.	R.S. §3750; Pub. L. 89–30, §2, June 2, 1965, 79 Stat. 119.

In subsection (a), the words “Except as provided in subsection (b)” are added for clarity.

In subsection (b)(1), the words “the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 1 et seq.)” are substituted for

“the internal-revenue laws” for clarity and for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, referred to in subsec. (b)(1), is classified to Title 26, Internal Revenue Code.

§ 1302. Lease of buildings

Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, the leasing of buildings and property of the Federal Government shall be for a money consideration only. The lease may not include any provision for the alteration, repair, or improvement of the buildings or property as a part of the consideration for the rent to be paid for the use and occupation of the buildings or property. Money derived from the rent shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1131.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
1302	40:303b.	June 30, 1932, ch. 314, §321, 47 Stat. 412.

The words “On and after June 30, 1932” are omitted as obsolete.

§ 1303. Disposition of surplus real property

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “federal agency” means an executive department, independent establishment, commission, board, bureau, division, or office in the executive branch, or other agency of the Federal Government, including wholly owned Government corporations.

(b) ASSIGNMENT OF SPACE OR LEASE OR SALE OF PROPERTY.—

(1) ACTIONS OF ADMINISTRATOR.—When the President, on the recommendation of the Administrator of General Services, or the federal agency having control of any real property the agency acquires that is located outside of the District of Columbia, other than military or naval reservations, declares the property to be surplus to the needs of the agency, the Administrator—

(A) may assign space in the property to any federal agency;

(B) pending a sale, may lease the property for not more than 5 years and on terms the Administrator considers to be in the public interest; or

(C) may sell the property at public sale to the highest responsible bidder on terms and after public advertisement that the Administrator considers to be in the public interest.

(2) REVIEW OF DECISION TO ASSIGN SPACE.—If the federal agency to which space is assigned does not desire to occupy the space, the decision of the Administrator under paragraph (1)(A) is subject to review by the President.

(3) NEGOTIATED SALE.—If no bids which are satisfactory as to price and responsibility of the bidder are received as a result of public advertisement, the Administrator may sell the property by negotiation, on terms as may be

considered to be to the best interest of the Government, but at a price not less than that bid by the highest responsible bidder.

(c) DEMOLITION.—The Administrator may demolish any building declared to be surplus to the needs of the Government under this section on deciding that demolition will be in the best interest of the Government. Before proceeding with the demolition, the Administrator shall inform the Secretary of the Interior in writing of the Administrator's intention to demolish the building, and shall not proceed with the demolition until receiving written notice from the Secretary that the building is not an historic building of national significance within the meaning of the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.) (known as the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act). If the Secretary does not notify the Administrator of the Secretary's decision as to whether the building is an historic building of national significance within 90 days of the receipt of the notice of intention to demolish the building, the Administrator may proceed to demolish the building.

(d) REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO ASSIGNED REAL PROPERTY.—When the Administrator, after investigation, decides that real property referred to in subsection (b) should be used for the accommodation of a federal agency, the Administrator may make any repairs or alterations that the Administrator considers necessary or advisable and may maintain and operate the property.

(e) PAYMENT BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) ASSIGNED REAL PROPERTY.—To the extent that the appropriations of the General Services Administration not otherwise allocated are inadequate for repairs, alterations, maintenance, or operation, the Administrator may require each federal agency to which space has been assigned to pay promptly by check to the Administrator out of its appropriation for rent any part of the estimated or actual cost of the repairs, alterations, maintenance, and operation. Payment may be either in advance of, or on or during, occupancy of the space. The Administrator shall determine and equitably apportion the total amount to be paid among the agencies to whom space has been assigned.

(2) LEASED SPACES.—To the extent that the appropriations of the Administration not otherwise required are inadequate, the Administrator may require each federal agency to which leased space has been assigned to pay promptly by check to the Administrator out of its available appropriations any part of the estimated cost of rent, repairs, alterations, maintenance, operation, and moving. Payment may be either in advance or during occupancy of the space. When space in a building is occupied by two or more agencies, the Administrator shall determine and equitably apportion rental, operation, and other charges on the basis of the total amount of space leased.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Necessary amounts may be appropriated to cover the costs incident to the sale or lease of real property, or authorized demolition of buildings on the property, declared to be surplus to the needs of any federal agency under this section,

and the care, maintenance, and protection of the property, including pay of employees, travel of Government employees, brokers' fees not in excess of rates paid for similar services in the community where the property is situated, appraisals, photographs, surveys, evidence of title and perfecting of defective titles, advertising, and telephone and telegraph charges. However, the agency remains responsible for the proper care, maintenance, and protection of the property until the Administrator assumes custody or other disposition of the property is made.

(g) REGULATIONS.—The Administrator may prescribe regulations as necessary to carry out this section.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1131.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
1303(a)	40:304e.	Aug. 27, 1935, ch. 744, § 5, 49 Stat. 886.
1303(b)	40:304a.	Aug. 27, 1935, ch. 744, § 1, 49 Stat. 885; July 18, 1940, ch. 635, § 1, 3, 54 Stat. 764, 765.
1303(c)	40:304a–2.	Aug. 27, 1935, ch. 744, § 6, 7, as added July 18, 1940, ch. 635, § 2, 54 Stat. 764.
1303(d)	40:304b (1st sentence).	Aug. 27, 1935, ch. 744, § 2, 49 Stat. 886; July 18, 1940, ch. 635, § 3, 54 Stat. 765; June 14, 1946, ch. 404, § 4, 60 Stat. 257.
1303(e)(1)	40:304b (last sentence).	
1303(e)(2)	40:304c.	Aug. 27, 1935, ch. 744, § 3, 49 Stat. 886; July 18, 1940, ch. 635, § 3, 54 Stat. 765; June 14, 1946, ch. 404, § 4, 60 Stat. 257; Pub. L. 85–493, § 2, July 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 294.
1303(f)	40:304a–1.	
1303(g)	40:304d.	Aug. 27, 1935, ch. 744, § 4, 49 Stat. 886; July 18, 1940, ch. 635, § 3, 54 Stat. 765.

In this chapter, the words “Administrator of General Services” are substituted for “Federal Works Administrator” and “Commissioner of Public Buildings” because of section 103(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (ch. 288, 63 Stat. 380), which is restated as section 303(c) [303(b)] of the revised title.

In subsection (a), the words “wholly owned Government corporations” are substituted for “corporations wholly owned by the United States” for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

In subsection (b)(1), before subclause (A), the words “Notwithstanding any other provision of law”, “heretofore or hereafter”, and “by judicial process or otherwise in the collection of debts, purchase, donation, condemnation, devise, forfeiture, lease, or in any other manner” are omitted as unnecessary. In subclause (A), the words “or reassign” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (e), the words “General Services Administration”, “Administrator”, and “Administration” are substituted for “Public Buildings Administration” because of section 103(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (ch. 288, 63 Stat. 380), which is restated as section 303(c) [303(b)] of the revised title.

In subsection (f), the words “as hereinafter” are omitted as obsolete. The words “which have been or may hereafter be” and “notwithstanding any declaration that the same is in excess of its needs” are omitted as unnecessary.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act, referred to in subsec. (c), is the popular name for act Aug. 21, 1935, ch. 593, 49 Stat. 666, as amended, also

known as the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, which is classified generally to sections 461 to 467 of Title 16, Conservation. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 461 of Title 16 and Tables.

§ 1304. Transfer of federal property to States

(a) OBSOLETE BUILDINGS AND SITES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services, in the Administrator's discretion, on terms the Administrator considers proper, and under regulations the Administrator may prescribe, may sell property described in paragraph (2) to a State or a political subdivision of a State for public use if the Administrator considers the sale to be in the best interest of the Federal Government.

(2) APPLICABLE PROPERTY.—The property referred to in paragraph (1) is any federal building, building site, or part of a building site under the Administrator's control that has been replaced by a new structure and that the Administrator determines is no longer needed by the Government.

(3) PRICE.—The purchase price for a sale under this section must be at least 50 percent of the value of the land as appraised by the Administrator.

(4) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—The proceeds of a sale under this section shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(5) PAYMENT TERMS.—The Administrator may enter into a long term contract for the payment of the purchase price in installments that the Administrator considers fair and reasonable. The Administrator may waive any requirement for interest charges on deferred payment.

(6) CONVEYANCE.—The Administrator may convey property sold under this section by the usual quitclaim deed.

(b) WIDENING OF PUBLIC ROADS.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “executive agency” means an executive department or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government, including any wholly owned Government corporation.

(2) IN GENERAL.—When a State or a political subdivision of a State applies for a conveyance or transfer of real property of the Government in connection with an authorized widening of a public highway, street, or alley, the head of the executive agency that controls the affected real property may convey or transfer to the State or political subdivision, with or without consideration, an interest in the real property that the agency head determines is not adverse to the interests of the Government. A conveyance or transfer under this subsection is subject to terms and conditions the agency head considers necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

(3) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES.—An interest in real property which can be transferred to a State or a political subdivision of a State for highway purposes under title 23 may not be conveyed or transferred under this subsection.

(4) LIMITATION ON ISSUANCE OF RIGHTS OF WAY.—Rights of way over, under, and through

public lands and lands in the National Forest System may not be granted under this subsection.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1133.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
1304(a)	40:345b.	Aug. 26, 1935, ch. 684, §1, 49 Stat. 800; Pub. L. 86–608, July 7, 1960, 74 Stat. 363.
1304(b)(1)–(3).	40:345c.	Aug. 26, 1935, ch. 684, §2, as added Pub. L. 86–608, July 7, 1960, 74 Stat. 363.
1304(b)(4)	40:345c note.	Pub. L. 94–579, title VII, §706(a) (related to the Act of July 7, 1960 (Pub. L. 86–608, 74 Stat. 363)), Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2793.

In subsection (a), the words “Administrator of General Services” and “Administrator” are substituted for “Treasury Department” and “Secretary of the Treasury” in the Act of August 26, 1935 because of sections 301 and 303 of Reorganization Plan No. I of 1939 (eff. July 1, 1939, 53 Stat. 1426, 1427) and section 103(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (ch. 288, 63 Stat. 380), which is restated as section 303(c) [303(b)] of the revised title. In paragraph (1), the words “a State or a political subdivision of a State” are substituted for “States, counties, municipalities, or other duly constituted political subdivisions of States” for consistency with subsection (b).

§ 1305. Disposition of land acquired by devise

The General Services Administration may take custody, for disposal as excess property under this subtitle and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.), of land acquired by the Federal Government by devise.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1134.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
1305	40:304.	Mar. 3, 1903, ch. 1007, [§]1 (4th complete par. on p. 1112), 32 Stat. 1112; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 654, §4(8), 65 Stat. 709.

The words “and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” are added to provide an accurate literal translation of the word “this Act”, meaning the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. See the revision note under section 111 of this title. The words “as have been or may hereafter be” are omitted as unnecessary.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, referred to in text, is act June 30, 1949, ch. 288, 63 Stat. 377, as amended. Title III of the Act is classified generally to subchapter IV (§251 et seq.) of chapter 4 of Title 41, Public Contracts. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

§ 1306. Disposition of abandoned or forfeited personal property

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) AGENCY.—The term “agency” includes any executive department, independent establishment, board, commission, bureau, service, or division of the Federal Government, and any corporation in which the Government owns at least a majority of the stock.

(2) PROPERTY.—The term “property” means all personal property, including vessels, vehicles, and aircraft.

(b) VOLUNTARILY ABANDONED PROPERTY.—Property voluntarily abandoned to any agency in a way that vests title to the property in the Government may be retained by the agency and devoted to official use only. If the agency does not desire to retain the property, the head of the agency immediately shall notify the Administrator of General Services to that effect, and the Administrator, within a reasonable time, shall—

(1) order the agency to deliver the property to another agency that requests the property and that the Administrator believes should be given the property; or

(2) order disposal of the property as otherwise provided by law.

(c) FORFEITED PROPERTY.—

(1) AGENCY RETAINS PROPERTY.—An agency that seizes property that has been forfeited to the Government other than by court decree may retain the property and devote it only to official use instead of disposing of the property as otherwise provided by law if competent authority does not order the property returned to any claimant.

(2) AGENCY DOES NOT DESIRE TO RETAIN PROPERTY.—If the agency does not desire to retain the property, the head of the agency immediately shall notify the Administrator to that effect, and the property—

(A) if not ordered by competent authority to be returned to any claimant, or disposed of as otherwise provided by law, shall be delivered by the agency, on order of the Administrator given within a reasonable time, to another agency that requests the property and that the Administrator believes should be given the property; or

(B) on order of the Administrator given within a reasonable time, shall be disposed of as otherwise provided by law.

(d) PROPERTY SUBJECT TO COURT PROCEEDING FOR FORFEITURE.—

(1) NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATOR.—If a proceeding has begun for the forfeiture of any property by court decree, the agency that seized the property immediately shall notify the Administrator and at the same time may file with the Administrator a request for the property for its official use.

(2) APPLICATION FOR COURT ORDER TO DELIVER PROPERTY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before entry of a decree, the Administrator shall apply to the court to order delivery of the property in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) DELIVERY TO SEIZING AGENCY.—If the agency that seized the property files a request for the property under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall apply to the court to order delivery of the property to the agency that seized the property.

(C) DELIVERY TO OTHER REQUESTING AGENCY.—If the agency that seized the property does not file a request for the property under paragraph (1) but another agency requests the property, the Administrator shall apply to the court to order delivery of the property

to the requesting agency if the Administrator believes that the requesting agency should be given the property.

(D) DELIVERY TO SEIZING AGENCY FOR TEMPORARY HOLDING.—If application to the court cannot be made under subparagraph (B) or (C) and the Administrator believes the property may later become necessary to any agency for official use, the Administrator shall apply to the court to order delivery of the property to the agency that seized the property, to be retained in its custody. Within a reasonable time, the Administrator shall order the agency to—

(i) deliver the property to another agency that requests the property and that the Administrator believes should be given the property; or

(ii) dispose of the property as otherwise provided by law.

(3) FORFEITURE DECREED.—If forfeiture is decreed and the property is not ordered by competent authority to be returned to any claimant, the court shall order delivery as provided in paragraph (2).

(4) WHEN NO APPLICATION MADE.—The court shall dispose of property for which no application is made in accordance with law.

(e) RETENTION OR DELIVERY OF PROPERTY DEEMED SALE.—Retention or delivery of forfeited or abandoned property under this section is deemed to be a sale of the property for the purpose of laws providing for informer's fees or remission or mitigation of a forfeiture. Property acquired under this section when no longer needed for official use shall be disposed of in the same manner as other surplus property.

(f) PAYMENT OF COSTS RELATED TO PROPERTY.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The appropriation available to an agency for the purchase, hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of any property is available for—

(A) the payment of expenses of operation, maintenance, and repair of property of the same kind the agency receives under this section for official use;

(B) the payment of a lien recognized and allowed under law;

(C) the payment of amounts found to be due a person on the authorized remission or mitigation of a forfeiture; and

(D) reimbursement of other agencies as provided in paragraph (2).

(2) PAYMENT AND REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN COSTS.—The agency that receives property under this section shall pay the cost of hauling, transporting, towing, and storing the property. If the property is later delivered to another agency for official use under this section, the agency to which the property is delivered shall make reimbursement for all of those costs incurred prior to the date the property is delivered.

(g) REPORT.—With the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator may require an agency to make a report of all property abandoned to it or seized and the disposal of the property.

(h) ADMINISTRATIVE.—

(1) REGULATIONS.—With the approval of the Secretary, the Administrator may prescribe regulations necessary to carry out this section.

(2) OTHER LAWS NOT REPEALED.—This section does not repeal any other laws relating to the disposition of forfeited or abandoned property, except provisions of those laws directly in conflict with this section which were enacted prior to August 27, 1935.

(3) PROPERTY NOT SUBJECT TO ALLOCATION UNDER THIS SECTION.—The following classes of property are not subject to allocation under this section, but shall be disposed of in the manner otherwise provided by law:

(A) narcotic drugs, as defined in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.).

(B) firearms, as defined in section 5845 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 5845).

(C) other classes or kinds of property the disposal of which the Administrator, with the approval of the Secretary, may consider in the public interest, and may by regulation provide.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1134.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1306(a)	40:304f.	Aug. 27, 1935, ch. 740, title III, §§301-307, 49 Stat. 879.
1306(b)	40:304g.	
1306(c)	40:304h.	
1306(d)	40:304i.	
1306(e)	40:304k.	
1306(f)	40:304j.	
1306(g)	40:304l (related to report).	
1306(h)(1)	40:304l (related to regulations).	
1306(h)(2), (3).	40:304m.	Aug. 27, 1935, ch. 740, title III, §308, 49 Stat. 880; Pub. L. 91-513, title III, §1102(o), Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1293.

In this section, the words "Administrator" and "Administrator of General Services" are substituted for "Director" and "Director of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of the United States" [subsequently changed to "Bureau of Federal Supply" by regulation §5.7 of subpart A of Part 5 of Title 41, Public Contracts, eff. January 1, 1947, 11 F. R. 13636] because of section 102(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (ch. 288, 63 Stat. 380), which is restated as section 303(a)(1) of the revised title.

In subsection (a), the text of 40:304f(3) is omitted because the complete name of the Administrator of General Services is used the first time the term appears in a section.

In subsection (c)(1), the words "(including advertisement for sale, and sale)" are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (d)(3), the words "as provided in paragraph (2)" are substituted for "accordingly" for clarity.

In subsection (g), the words "from time to time" are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (h)(2), the words "which were enacted prior to August 27, 1935" are added for clarity.

In subsection (h)(3), the text of 40:304m(1) is omitted because section 4 of the Act of June 15, 1917 (22:404) was repealed by section 2 of the Act of August 13, 1953 (ch. 434, 67 Stat. 577). In subclause (C), the words "the disposal of which" are substituted for "as" for clarity.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Controlled Substances Act, referred to in subsec. (h)(3)(A), is title II of Pub. L. 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84

Stat. 1242, as amended, which is classified principally to subchapter I (§801 et seq.) of chapter 13 of Title 21, Food and Drugs. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 801 of Title 21 and Tables.

§ 1307. Disposition of securities

The President, or an officer, agent, or agency the President may designate, may dispose of any securities acquired on behalf of the Federal Government under the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920 (ch. 91, 41 Stat. 456), including any securities acquired as an incident to a case under title 11, under a receivership or reorganization proceeding, by assignment, transfer, substitution, or issuance, or by acquisition of collateral given for the payment of obligations to the Government, or may make arrangements for the extension of the maturity of the securities, in the manner, in amounts, at prices, for cash, securities, or other property or any combination of cash, securities, or other property, and on terms and conditions the President or designee considers advisable and in the public interest.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1137.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1307	40:316.	Feb. 28, 1920, ch. 91, §213, as added Aug. 13, 1940, ch. 666, 54 Stat. 788; Pub. L. 95–598, title III, §325, Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2679.

The words “sell, exchange, or otherwise”, “bonds, notes, or other”, “purchase, default, or other”, and “(whether at a foreclosure sale or otherwise)” are omitted as unnecessary.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Transportation Act of 1920, referred to in text, is act Feb. 28, 1920, ch. 91, 41 Stat. 456, as amended, which was classified to section 316 of former Title 40, Public Buildings, Property, and Works, section 1375a of former Title 10, Army and Air Force, sections 131 to 146 of Title 45, Railroads, and sections 1 to 5, 6, 10 to 15a, 16, 17, 18, 19a, 20, 20a, 25 to 27, 71 to 74, 76 to 79, 141, and 142 of Title 49, Transportation. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables. Numerous sections of the Act that were classified to Title 49 were repealed by Pub. L. 95–473, §4(b), Oct. 13, 1978, 92 Stat. 1467, the first section of which enacted subtitle IV (§10101 et seq.) of Title 49. For distribution of former sections of Title 49 into the revised Title 49, see table at the beginning of Title 49. Section 316 of former Title 40 was repealed and reenacted as this section by Pub. L. 107–217, §§1, 6(b), Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1062, 1304.

§ 1308. Disposition of unfit horses and mules

Subject to applicable regulations under this subtitle and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.), horses and mules belonging to the Federal Government that have become unfit for service may be destroyed or put out to pasture, either on pastures belonging to the Government or those belonging to financially sound and reputable humane organizations whose facilities permit them to care for the horses and mules during the remainder of their natural lives, at no cost to the Government.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1137.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1308	40:311b.	June 15, 1938, ch. 400, 52 Stat. 693; June 3, 1939, ch. 176, 53 Stat. 808; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 654, §2(24), 65 Stat. 707.

The words “and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” are added to provide an accurate literal translation of the word “this Act”, meaning the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. See the revision note under section 111 of this title.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, referred to in text, is act June 30, 1949, ch. 288, 63 Stat. 377, as amended. Title III of the Act is classified generally to subchapter IV (§251 et seq.) of chapter 4 of Title 41, Public Contracts. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

§ 1309. Preservation, sale, or collection of wrecked, abandoned, or derelict property

The Administrator of General Services may make contracts and provisions for the preservation, sale, or collection of property, or the proceeds of property, which may have been wrecked, been abandoned, or become derelict, if the Administrator considers the contracts and provisions to be in the interest of the Federal Government and the property is within the jurisdiction of the United States and should come to the Government. A contract may provide compensation the Administrator considers just and reasonable to any person who gives information about the property or actually preserves, collects, surrenders, or pays over the property. Under each specific agreement for obtaining, preserving, collecting, or receiving property or making property available, the costs or claim chargeable to the Government may not exceed amounts realized and received by the Government.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1137.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1309	40:310.	R.S. §3755; Pub. L. 89–30, §4, June 2, 1965, 79 Stat. 119.

The words “or of any moneys, dues, and other interests lately in the possession of or due to the so-called Confederate States, or their agents, and now belonging to the United States, which are now withheld or retained by any person, corporation or municipality whatever, and which ought to have come into the possession and custody of, or been collected or received by, the United States” in section 3755 of the Revised Statutes and “debts, dues, or interests, which shall not be paid from such moneys as shall be realized and received from the property so collected, under each specific agreement” are omitted as obsolete.

§ 1310. Sale of war supplies, land, and buildings

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President, through the head of any executive department and on terms the head of the department considers expedient, may sell to a person, another department of the Federal Government, or the government of a foreign country engaged in war against a country with which the United States is at war—

(1) war supplies, material, and equipment;
 (2) by-products of the war supplies, material, and equipment; and
 (3) any building, plant, or factory, including the land on which the plant or factory may be situated, acquired since April 6, 1917, for the production of war supplies, materials, and equipment that, during the emergency existing on July 9, 1918, may have been purchased, acquired, or manufactured by the Government.

(b) **LIMITATION ON SALE OF GUNS AND AMMUNITION.**—Sales of guns and ammunition authorized under any law shall be limited to—

(1) other departments of the Government;
 (2) governments of foreign countries engaged in war against a country with which the United States is at war; and
 (3) members of the National Rifle Association and of other recognized associations organized in the United States for the encouragement of small-arms target practice.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1137.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1310	40:314.	July 9, 1918, ch. 143 (last par. on p. 850), 40 Stat. 850; Feb. 25, 1919, ch. 39, § 3, 40 Stat. 1173; May 29, 1928, ch. 901, § 1(8), 45 Stat. 986; Aug. 7, 1946, ch. 770, (55), 60 Stat. 870.

In this section, the words “government of a foreign country” are substituted for “foreign State or Government”, and the words “against a country” are substituted for “against any Government”, for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

In subsection (a), before clause (1), the words “partnership, association” are omitted because of the definition of person in 1:1.

In subsection (b), before clause (1), the words “in this section or . . . other” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 1311. Authority of President to obtain release

For the use or benefit of the Federal Government, the President may obtain from an individual or officer to whom land has been or will be conveyed a release of the individual’s or officer’s interest to the Government.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1138.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1311	40:305.	R.S. § 3752.

§ 1312. Release of real estate in certain cases

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Real estate that has become the property of the Federal Government in payment of a debt which afterward is fully paid in money and received by the Government may be conveyed by the Administrator of General Services to the debtor from whom it was taken or to the heirs or devisees of the debtor or the person that they may appoint.

(b) **NONAPPLICATION.**—This section does not apply to real estate the Government acquires in payment of any debt arising under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 1 et seq.).

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1138.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1312	40:306.	R.S. § 3751; Pub. L. 89–30, § 3, June 2, 1965, 79 Stat. 119.

In subsection (a), the words “by conveyance, extent, or otherwise” are omitted as unnecessary. The words “General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury” were substituted for “Solicitor of the Treasury” in section 3751 of the Revised Statutes because section 512(b) of the Revenue Act of 1934 (ch. 277, 48 Stat. 759) abolished the offices of General Counsel and Assistant General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the offices of Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury and transferred the powers, duties, and functions of those offices to the General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury. The words “release by deed or otherwise” and “if he is living, or, if such debtor is dead” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (b), the words “the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 1 et seq.)” are substituted for “the internal-revenue laws” for clarity and for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the Code.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, referred to in subsection (b), is classified to Title 26, Internal Revenue Code.

§ 1313. Releasing property from attachment

(a) **STIPULATION OF DISCHARGE.**—

(1) **PERSON ASSERTING CLAIM ENTITLED TO BENEFITS.**—In a judicial proceeding under the laws of a State, district, territory, or possession of the United States, when property owned or held by the Federal Government, or in which the Government has or claims an interest, is seized, arrested, attached, or held for the security or satisfaction of a claim made against the property, the Attorney General may direct the United States Attorney for the district in which the property is located to enter a stipulation that on discharge of the property from the seizure, arrest, attachment, or proceeding, the person asserting the claim against the property becomes entitled to all the benefits of this section.

(2) **NONAPPLICATION.**—This subsection does not—

(A) recognize or concede any right to enforce by seizure, arrest, attachment, or any judicial process a claim against property—

(i) of the Government; or

(ii) held, owned, or employed by the Government, or by a department of the Government, for a public use; or

(B) waive an objection to a proceeding brought to enforce the claim.

(b) **PAYMENT.**—After a discharge, a final judgment which affirms the claim for the security or satisfaction and the right of the person asserting the claim to enforce it against the property, notwithstanding the claims of the Government, is deemed to be a full and final determination of the rights of the person and entitles the person, as against the Government, to the rights the person would have had if possession of the property had not been changed. When the claim is for the payment of money found to be due, pres-

entation of an authenticated copy of the record of the judgment and proceedings is sufficient evidence to the proper accounting officers for the allowance of the claim, which shall be allowed and paid out of amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The amount allowed and paid shall not exceed the value of the interest of the Government in the property.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1138.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1313(a)	40:308.	R.S. §3753; Pub. L. 89-30, §1(a), June 2, 1965, 79 Stat. 118.
1313(b)	40:309.	R.S. §3754; Pub. L. 89-30, §1(b), June 2, 1965, 79 Stat. 119.

In subsection (a)(1), the words “territory, or possession of the United States” are substituted for “or territory” for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code. The words “in his discretion” are omitted as unnecessary. The words “General Counsel for the department of Treasury” were substituted for “Solicitor of the Treasury” in section 3753 of the Revised Statutes because section 512(b) of the Revenue Act of 1934 (ch. 277, 48 Stat. 759) abolished the offices of General Counsel and Assistant General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the offices of Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury and transferred the powers, duties, and functions of those offices to the General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury.

In subsection (b), the words “in the court of last resort to which the Attorney General may deem proper to cause such proceedings to be carried”, “to all intents and purposes”, “and the same is by such judgment found to be due”, and “duly” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 1314. Easements

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “executive agency” means an executive department or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Federal Government, including a wholly owned Government corporation.

(2) REAL PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The term “real property of the Government” excludes—

(A) public land (including minerals, vegetative, and other resources) in the United States, including—

(i) land reserved or dedicated for national forest purposes;

(ii) land the Secretary of the Interior administers or supervises in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1, 2, 3, 4) (known as the National Park Service Organic Act);

(iii) Indian-owned trust and restricted land; and

(iv) land the Government acquires primarily for fish and wildlife conservation purposes and the Secretary administers;

(B) land withdrawn from the public domain primarily under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

(C) land acquired for national forest purposes.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia,

Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

(b) GRANT OF EASEMENT.—When a State, a political subdivision or agency of a State, or a person applies for the grant of an easement in, over, or on real property of the Government, the executive agency having control of the real property may grant to the applicant, on behalf of the Government, an easement that the head of the agency decides will not be adverse to the interests of the Government, subject to reservations, exceptions, limitations, benefits, burdens, terms, or conditions that the head of the agency considers necessary to protect the interests of the Government. The grant may be made without consideration, or with monetary or other consideration, including an interest in real property.

(c) RELINQUISHMENT OF LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION.—In connection with the grant of an easement, the executive agency concerned may relinquish to the State in which the real property is located legislative jurisdiction that the executive agency considers necessary or desirable. Relinquishment of legislative jurisdiction may be accomplished by filing with the chief executive officer of the State a notice of relinquishment to take effect upon acceptance or by proceeding in the manner that the laws applicable to the State may provide.

(d) TERMINATION OF EASEMENT.—

(1) WHEN TERMINATION OCCURS.—The instrument granting the easement may provide for termination of any part of the easement if there has been—

(A) a failure to comply with a term or condition of the grant;

(B) a nonuse of the easement for a consecutive 2-year period for the purpose for which granted; or

(C) an abandonment of the easement.

(2) NOTICE REQUIRED.—If a termination provision is included, it shall require that written notice of the termination be given to the grantee, or its successors or assigns.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The termination is effective as of the date of the notice.

(e) ADDITIONAL EASEMENT AUTHORITY.—The authority conferred by this section is in addition to, and shall not affect or be subject to, any other law under which an executive agency may grant easements.

(f) LIMITATION ON ISSUANCE OF RIGHTS OF WAY.—Rights of way over, under, and through public lands and lands in the National Forest System may not be granted under this section.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1139.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1314(a)	40:319c.	Pub. L. 87-852, Oct. 23, 1962, 76 Stat. 1129.
1314(b)	40:319 (1st, 2d sentences).	
1314(c)	40:319 (3d, last sentences).	
1314(d)	40:319a.	
1314(e)	40:319b.	
1314(f)	40:319 note, 319a note, 319b note, 319c note.	Pub. L. 94-579, title VII, §706(a) (related to the Act of Oct. 23, 1962 (Pub. L. 87-852, 76 Stat. 1129)), Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2793.

In subsection (a), the text of 40:319c(c) is omitted because of 1:1. In clause (3), the words “territories and” are added for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

In subsection (b), the words “for a right-of-way or other purpose” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (c), the words “affected” and “concerned” before “a notice” are omitted as unnecessary. The words “chief executive officer” are substituted for “Governor” for clarity.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The National Park Service Organic Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(2)(A)(ii), is act Aug. 25, 1916, ch. 408, 39 Stat. 35, as amended, which is classified generally to sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Title 16, Conservation. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1 of Title 16 and Tables.

§ 1315. Law enforcement authority of Secretary of Homeland Security for protection of public property

(a) IN GENERAL.—To the extent provided for by transfers made pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Secretary of Homeland Security (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) shall protect the buildings, grounds, and property that are owned, occupied, or secured by the Federal Government (including any agency, instrumentality, or wholly owned or mixed-ownership corporation thereof) and the persons on the property.

(b) OFFICERS AND AGENTS.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary may designate employees of the Department of Homeland Security, including employees transferred to the Department from the Office of the Federal Protective Service of the General Services Administration pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as officers and agents for duty in connection with the protection of property owned or occupied by the Federal Government and persons on the property, including duty in areas outside the property to the extent necessary to protect the property and persons on the property.

(2) POWERS.—While engaged in the performance of official duties, an officer or agent designated under this subsection may—

(A) enforce Federal laws and regulations for the protection of persons and property;

(B) carry firearms;

(C) make arrests without a warrant for any offense against the United States committed in the presence of the officer or agent or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if the officer or agent has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing a felony;

(D) serve warrants and subpoenas issued under the authority of the United States;

(E) conduct investigations, on and off the property in question, of offenses that may have been committed against property owned or occupied by the Federal Government or persons on the property; and

(F) carry out such other activities for the promotion of homeland security as the Secretary may prescribe.

(c) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of General Serv-

ices, may prescribe regulations necessary for the protection and administration of property owned or occupied by the Federal Government and persons on the property. The regulations may include reasonable penalties, within the limits prescribed in paragraph (2), for violations of the regulations. The regulations shall be posted and remain posted in a conspicuous place on the property.

(2) PENALTIES.—A person violating a regulation prescribed under this subsection shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned for not more than 30 days, or both.

(d) DETAILS.—

(1) REQUESTS OF AGENCIES.—On the request of the head of a Federal agency having charge or control of property owned or occupied by the Federal Government, the Secretary may detail officers and agents designated under this section for the protection of the property and persons on the property.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may—

(A) extend to property referred to in paragraph (1) the applicability of regulations prescribed under this section and enforce the regulations as provided in this section; or

(B) utilize the authority and regulations of the requesting agency if agreed to in writing by the agencies.

(3) FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF OTHER AGENCIES.—When the Secretary determines it to be economical and in the public interest, the Secretary may utilize the facilities and services of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, with the consent of the agencies.

(e) AUTHORITY OUTSIDE FEDERAL PROPERTY.—For the protection of property owned or occupied by the Federal Government and persons on the property, the Secretary may enter into agreements with Federal agencies and with State and local governments to obtain authority for officers and agents designated under this section to enforce Federal laws and State and local laws concurrently with other Federal law enforcement officers and with State and local law enforcement officers.

(f) SECRETARY AND ATTORNEY GENERAL APPROVAL.—The powers granted to officers and agents designated under this section shall be exercised in accordance with guidelines approved by the Secretary and the Attorney General.

(g) LIMITATION ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

(1) preclude or limit the authority of any Federal law enforcement agency; or

(2) restrict the authority of the Administrator of General Services to promulgate regulations affecting property under the Administrator’s custody and control.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1140; Pub. L. 107–296, title XVII, §1706(b)(1), Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2316.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
1315(a)	40:318(a).	June 1, 1948, ch. 359, §1, 62 Stat. 281; Pub. L. 100–678, §8(a), (b), Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4052.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES—CONTINUED

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1315(b)	40:318(b).	June 1, 1948, ch. 359, § 3, 62 Stat. 281; Pub. L. 100-678, § 8(a), (c)(2), Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4052, 4053.
1315(c)	40:318b (words before semicolon).	
1315(d)	40:318b (words after semicolon).	
1315(e)	40:318d.	June 1, 1948, ch. 359, § 5, as added Pub. L. 87-275, Sept. 22, 1961, 75 Stat. 574.
1315(f)	40:318a.	June 1, 1948, ch. 359, § 2, 62 Stat. 281; Pub. L. 100-678, § 8(a), (c)(1), Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4052, 4053.
1315(g)	40:318c.	June 1, 1948, ch. 359, § 4, 62 Stat. 281; Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title X, § 1067, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2654.

In this section, the word “duly” is omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (e), the words “who have been” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (g)(1), the words “fined under title 18” are substituted for “fined not more than \$50” for consistency with chapter 227 of title 18.

In subsection (g)(2)(B), the words “similar offense” are substituted for “like or similar offense” to eliminate unnecessary words. The words “of the United States” are added for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Homeland Security Act of 2002, referred to in subssecs. (a) and (b)(1), is Pub. L. 107-296, Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2135, which is classified principally to chapter 1 (§ 101 et seq.) of Title 6, Domestic Security. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 101 of Title 6 and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2002—Pub. L. 107-296 amended catchline and text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows:

“(a) APPOINTMENT.—The Administrator of General Services, or an official of the General Services Administration authorized by the Administrator, may appoint uniformed guards of the Administration as special police without additional compensation for duty in connection with the policing of all buildings and areas owned or occupied by the Federal Government and under the charge and control of the Administrator.

“(b) POWERS.—Special police appointed under this section have the same powers as sheriffs and constables on property referred to in subsection (a) to enforce laws enacted for the protection of individuals and property, prevent breaches of the peace, suppress affrays or unlawful assemblies, and enforce regulations prescribed by the Administrator or an official of the Administration authorized by the Administrator for property under their jurisdiction. However, the jurisdiction and policing powers of special police do not extend to the service of civil process.

“(c) DETAIL.—On the application of the head of a department or agency of the Government having property of the Government under its administration and control, the Administrator or an official of the Administration authorized by the Administrator may detail special police for the protection of the property and, if the Administrator considers it desirable, may extend to the property the applicability of regulations and enforce them as provided in this section.

“(d) USE OF OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.—When it is considered economical and in the public interest, the Administrator or an official of the Administration authorized by the Administrator may utilize the facilities and services of existing federal law enforcement agencies, and, with the consent of a state or local agency, the facilities and services of state or local law enforcement agencies.

“(e) NONUNIFORMED SPECIAL POLICE.—The Administrator, or an official of the Administration authorized by the Administrator, may empower officials or employees of the Administration authorized to perform investigative functions to act as nonuniformed special police to protect property under the charge and control of the Administration and to carry firearms, whether on federal property or in travel status. When on real property under the charge and control of the Administration, officials or employees empowered to act as nonuniformed special police have the power to enforce federal laws for the protection of individuals and property and to enforce regulations for that purpose that the Administrator or an official of the Administration authorized by the Administrator prescribes and publishes. The special police may make arrests without warrant for any offense committed on the property if the police have reasonable grounds to believe the offense constitutes a felony under the laws of the United States and that the individual to be arrested is guilty of that offense.

“(f) ADMINISTRATIVE.—The Administrator or an official of the Administration authorized by the Administrator may prescribe regulations necessary for the government of the property under their charge and control, and may annex to the regulations reasonable penalties, within the limits prescribed in subsection (g), that will ensure their enforcement. The regulations shall be posted and kept posted in a conspicuous place on the property.

“(g) PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a person violating a regulation prescribed under subsection (f) shall be fined under title 18, imprisoned for not more than 30 days, or both.

“(2) EXCEPTION FOR MILITARY TRAFFIC REGULATION.—

“(A) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘military traffic regulation’ means a regulation for the control of vehicular or pedestrian traffic on military installations that the Secretary of Defense prescribes under subsection (f).

“(B) IN GENERAL.—A person violating a military traffic regulation shall be fined an amount not exceeding the amount of the maximum fine for a similar offense under the criminal or civil law of the State, district, territory, or possession of the United States where the military installation in which the violation occurred is located, imprisoned for not more than 30 days, or both.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 107-296 effective 60 days after Nov. 25, 2002, see section 4 of Pub. L. 107-296, set out as an Effective Date note under section 101 of Title 6, Domestic Security.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of functions, personnel, assets, and liabilities of the Federal Protective Service of the General Services Administration, including the functions of the Administrator of General Services relating thereto, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for treatment of related references, see sections 203(3), 551(d), 552(d), and 557 of Title 6, Domestic Security, and the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan of November 25, 2002, as modified, set out as a note under section 542 of Title 6.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Pub. L. 107-296, title XVII, § 1706(b)(2), Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2318, provided that: “The Secretary may delegate authority for the protection of specific buildings to another Federal agency where, in the Secretary’s discretion, the Secretary determines it necessary for the protection of that building.”

[For definition of “Secretary” as used in section 1706(b)(2) of Pub. L. 107-296, set out above, see section 101(14) of Title 6, Domestic Security.]

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE GUARD CONTRACTING REFORM

Pub. L. 110-356, Oct. 8, 2008, 122 Stat. 3996, provided that:

“SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

“This Act may be cited as the ‘Federal Protective Service Guard Contracting Reform Act of 2008’.

“SEC. 2. FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE CONTRACTS.

“(a) PROHIBITION ON AWARD OF CONTRACTS TO ANY BUSINESS CONCERN OWNED, CONTROLLED, OR OPERATED BY AN INDIVIDUAL CONVICTED OF A FELONY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Assistant Secretary of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—

“(A) shall promulgate regulations establishing guidelines for the prohibition of contract awards for the provision of guard services under the contract security guard program of the Federal Protective Service to any business concern that is owned, controlled, or operated by an individual who has been convicted of a felony; and

“(B) may consider permanent or interim prohibitions when promulgating the regulations.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The regulations under this subsection shall—

“(A) identify which serious felonies may prohibit a contractor from being awarded a contract;

“(B) require contractors to provide information regarding any relevant felony convictions when submitting bids or proposals; and

“(C) provide guidelines for the contracting officer to assess present responsibility, mitigating factors, and the risk associated with the previous conviction, and allow the contracting officer to award a contract under certain circumstances.

“(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 8, 2008], the Secretary shall issue regulations to carry out this section.

“SEC. 3. REPORT ON GOVERNMENT-WIDE APPLICABILITY.

“Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the [probably should be “this”] Act, the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy shall submit a report on establishing similar guidelines government-wide to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives.”

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